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BRITAIN STATED TO FAVOR EMIR FEISUL AS NEW ARAB KING

Government Would Probably, If
Arabs Desired, Place Him at
Head of Mesopotamia—
Malta's New Constitution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—The practical application of the formula of "self-determination," voiced by President Wilson in his 14 points, is being quietly put into operation by the Colonial Office. Winston Churchill, who is at present in Egypt and is going on to Palestine on Monday, has met Sir Percy Cox, Governor of Mesopotamia, and Sir Herbert Samuel from Jerusalem. The formation of an Arab state in Mesopotamia has been discussed and the presence of Col. T. E. Lawrence with Mr. Churchill presages the fact that the Arabs will obtain a full measure of independence under the administration of Britain as the mandatory power in Mesopotamia.

In discussing the question in authoritative quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the British Government is "favorably inclined" toward the installation of Emir Feisal as head of the new Mesopotamian Arab State, provided always that the Arabs themselves are willing that he should be their chief. Although the French authorities have shown considerable aversion to the proposal that Emir Feisal should occupy this position, such opposition is not likely to have any bearing on the question if the Arabs themselves desire it.

French Attitude Discussed

The position of the French in Syria is not due, the informant stated, to any military exploits they have performed in that region, but largely to the efforts of Britain, as it was entirely due to Viscount Allenby, aided by Emir Feisal and his Arab Army, that Damascus was captured. Now that they are established there, the British Government will in no way criticize their interior administration of that territory and, in the same way, it is expected that the French will refrain from criticizing the interior administration of Mesopotamia, even though Emir Feisal, whom they fathered shabbily under the circumstances, drove out of Damascus, is in charge of ruling over the Mesopotamians.

On inquiring as to the significance of establishing a middle eastern department of the Colonial Office, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that it was merely for the convenience of administration. Mesopotamia was suffering from what might be called tripartite administration, with the consequence of overlapping, and, worse still, of important matters being left undone. This arose from the Foreign Office, the India Office, and the War Office sharing between them the administration of this country. As it was impossible for the last two to continue this work, and as the Foreign Office is not an administrative department, it naturally fell to the Colonial Office, which has had great experience in governing countries with native populations. In Nigeria, for instance, the natives govern themselves through their own institutions, there being a British Governor-General with a residence in each province. The new middle eastern department is only a small one, consisting of about 15 officials, and there is no special significance attached to its formation.

Malta Claims Home Rule

The desire for self-government has been expressed in an altogether different part of the British Empire and the Colonial Office has been quietly at work drafting a new constitution for the island of Malta, which from time immemorial has been an important port of call in the Mediterranean Sea. The new constitution was last amended on December 30, 1909, when two elected members of the Legislative Council were given seats on the Executive Council.

The present form of government comprises an Executive Council and a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor, as President, the Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Chief Secretary, nine official members and eight elected members. It is now proposed to give the islanders a full method of self-government on the lines of home rule, the naval harbor and the fortifications remaining in the hands of the Imperial Government.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the new constitution is drafted and will be dispatched to Malta sometime next month, when it will be made public.

PANAMA'S REPLY DEFERRED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Pierce of Panama has called a special session of Congress for next Monday to consider Panama's attitude toward the demand made by the American Government that Panama accept as final the White sword as to the boundary between that country and Costa Rica. This information was contained in a dispatch received by the Department of State from the American Legation at Panama.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN THEATER AT MILAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office MILAN, Italy (Friday).—An explosion took place at the Diana Theater on Wednesday night when a bomb exploded, killing 24 members of the audience and injuring some 150, followed by panic. The theater was crowded and the fashionable circles of Milan were well represented, including well-known guests, were among the injured.

According to a statement of the carabinieri, the bomb which wrecked the theater was placed outside the building by three individuals, believed to be anarchists, one of whom has been arrested. The theater is damaged, while several shops opposite the building had their doors and windows shattered.

Following the explosion Milan experienced a night of disturbance. Fascist attacked the offices of the anarchist newspaper and the Socialist clubs with bombs and exchanged shots with troops who attempted to stop them. While the Fascists were burning the offices of the paper, anarchists replied by throwing a bomb in the central electricity station.

STERN RESISTANCE TO GERMAN REBELS

Government's Prompt Action in
Main Centers of Communist
Outbreak Succeeds in Pre-
venting Spread of Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—The German Government is using an iron hand to suppress the Communist disturbances which have broken out in Eisleben and other industrial Saxon centers, and unless unexpected complications occur, order will be restored in the area affected before Sunday. Perfect order prevails in Hamburg, and after severe fighting in the suburbs and then in the streets with the Communists, the police occupied Eisleben itself early yesterday evening.

After a violent bombardment, the police stormed the Communist headquarters, situated in the girls' high school, and took possession of 100 rifles and some stores of ammunition. Communist troops have fled from the town.

The situation in Halle alone gives cause for anxiety. The Communist agitators there are doing their utmost to provoke a general strike. A large detachment of troops has reached the city and the government professes to be in a position to suppress any active outbreak which may occur there.

As usual the overwhelming mass of German workers condemn the Communist excesses and approve the stern measures of suppression taken by the government. The Red Flag, the Berlin organ of the Communists, has been suppressed by the police and all Berlin government buildings today are guarded by the military.

Situation at Eisleben

LONDON, England (Friday).—Though the situation arising from the Communist outbreak in Germany is still dangerous, the Communists are being overcome by the forces of law and order, according to reports from the different centers, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin today.

At Eisleben, where the situation yesterday was critical, the police, the reports state, have driven out the Communists, who have entrenched themselves in the neighboring hills and are directing machine-gun fire on the police strongholds. The troops are marching on Eisleben over the highways, as the railway communication has been destroyed.

There has been no repetition of the disorders in Hamburg where the police are masters of the situation.

"ALL-AMERICAN DAY"

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Mayor Moore yesterday issued a call to make Thursday, April 7, "All-American Day" here, and a half holiday in industry wherever possible. The action was taken as a part of the plans for a demonstration against unpatriotic activities here on that date. General Pershing has agreed to speak at two mass meetings, it was announced by Col. Frank D'Olier, past national commander of the American Legion. The meeting will be the first of a series throughout the United States.

SEARCH FOR NORSE RELICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Hjalmar Rund Holand, a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, has announced that search for relics of Norse explorers who visited Minnesota in 1362 will be begun this spring. Mr. Holand is the owner of the Kensington runestone, which places the first visit of white man to the northwestern part of the continent more than 100 years before the arrival of Columbus at San Salvador.

KEMALIST VIEW OF GREEK OFFENSIVE

Angora Delegate, on Eve of Leaving Paris, Declares Move May
Indicate Desire for Direct Ac-
cord—Pact With France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless PARIS, France (Friday).—The Angora delegation leaves Paris tonight for Rome, where it intends to remain a few days. Dr. Rechad remains here as temporary representative. Bekir Samy Bey, president of the delegation, asked what was the Turkish view of the Greek offensive, replied that it was not regarded as of serious consequence. It rather indicated the desire on the part of Greece to come to direct accord with Turkey. This apparently paradoxical opinion that the renewal of hostilities suggests a wish to conclude terms he justified on the ground that the Greeks and Turks would thus be left face to face without the intervention of the Allies on either side.

If it is really a direct settlement that is wanted, Bekir Samy declared that the Turks are ready to negotiate. During the Paris sojourn, the Angora delegation had conversations with President Millerand, Aristide Briand, officials of the Quai d'Orsay, senators and deputies. A better appreciation of the state of opinion in France is therefore possible. The Angora chief said that the National Assembly in Anatolia would doubtless be pleased with the separate accord that had been made in its name with France.

With regard to the proposed terms of the Allies, drawn up at London relative to a compromise in the matter of the Smyrna treaty, he was less assured. He declined to be optimistic about the attitude of his government. The Angora Assembly may seek to negotiate with Russia with a view to setting up buffer states between Turkey and Russia. General peace is far from certain. The French accord is the only positive result of the London conference.

According to a report received in Paris from Copenhagen, secret clauses agreed upon in the middle of March. These clauses refer to a common policy in the Near East, directed against the entente, with promises of mutual military assistance. Such reports, however, should not be accepted without verification.

At Athens, Greece (Thursday).—(By The Associated Press).—On the Smyrna front in Asia Minor the Greeks are advancing against the Turks, and already have made good progress in the Ushak and Bursa regions, according to the report received from the Greek commander.

Aeroplane report the Turks are retreating in disorder.

The statement of the commander follows:

"We began our attack on the Ushak sector and occupied a line of 30 kilometers east thereof. In the Bursa sector we crossed the Gallios River and occupied the line from Hassan Pasha to Yenishahr, 20 kilometers to the eastward."

"Aeroplane report that the Turks are retreating in disorder."

MORE RAILROAD OFFICIALS CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Following the request of B. M. Jewell, president of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, three more railroad officials are to be summoned for questioning before the Railway Labor Board. The board granted the request made by Mr. Jewell that W. G. Besley, president of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad be called as witnesses to be questioned by W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines, has been during the last week. April 4 was set by Judge R. M. Barton, chairman of the board, as the date for the hearing of the new witnesses. The three officials now summoned were members of the former labor committee of the Association of Railway Executives and their testimony is desired by the union leaders because the statements of other witnesses at previous hearings indicated that Mr. Besley and Mr. Loomis, who had originally voted for national boards, later joined the minority led by Mr. Atterbury, which declared for local boards. The minority report was adopted by the roads whose officials are members of the association. Mr. Byram retained his original position of favoring the national board and agreements.

NEW YORK INQUIRY AGAIN ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Citizens Union for the second time has asked Gov. N. L. Miller and the Legislature to investigate the Hyman Administration. The union charges that the administration has been characterized by incompetency, stupidity and "brazen exploitation of the opportunities of public office holding."

NEWS SUMMARY

The statements that the Communist outbreaks in Germany were over seem to be premature. If Hamburg is quiet, Halle gives for anxiety. Beyond the suppression of the Communist organ, the Red Flag, Berlin appears to have remained quiet. It is significant, in view of the tense international situation, that the overwhelming mass of the workers condemns the Communist outbreak and approves the stern government measures.

The British Colonial Office is said to be quietly putting into operation the formula of self-determination in Malta and elsewhere. A new constitution is being drafted for the island, and islanders may receive a full measure of self-government on a Home Rule basis, the naval harbor and fortifications remaining in the hands of the Imperial Government.

But a far more important measure of projected self-government is that pertaining to Mesopotamia and the Arabs now under a British mandate. It is proposed to bestow on them a full measure of independence, while the vexed question of what to do with the Emir Feisal, who was deposed by the French from his Damascus throne, may be now satisfactorily settled. The British Government is said to be favorably disposed to making him the head of the new Mesopotamian Arab state, providing the Arabs want him. In that case French opposition is not likely to have any bearing on the question.

Lord Leverhulme declares that the only remedy for the present trade stagnation is increased production per individual worker, and believes that the process of too rapid deflation is the cause of widespread unemployment. The fall has been too sudden for adjustment and the bottom of it has not yet been reached.

Following the anarchist outrage and casualties at the Diana Theater in Milan, the Fascists united to combat Socialist violence and attacked the anarchists.

After months of protracted discussions with the British Building Trades representatives, who refused dilution in their ranks by former service men, an agreement has been reached between the government and master builders, whereby 50,000 former service men will be enrolled as learners. For the first six months each man gets an additional 10s. per week from the government, and after two years he will be paid a full skilled wage. There is said to be plenty of work in sight.

The opinion of the chief of the Turkish delegation in Paris, Bekir Samy Bey, that the Greek offensive from Smyrna indicated a desire to come to a direct accord with Turkey, may not be worth much, if the Turkish Government, as he says, is in the Angora Government prepared to arrange with Russia the setting up of buffer states between Turkey and Russia.

A general peace in Asia Minor is by no means certain since the Turks and Bolsheviks appear to have secret treaty clauses calling for a common policy against the entente and against military assistance.

In spite of persistent efforts to stir up trouble between the two great English-speaking peoples, it is daily becoming clearer in Washington that under the Harding Administration the legacy of bitterness is being replaced by a cordial understanding between the governments of Great Britain and the United States. Secretary Hughes has discovered evidence since assuming office that the announced British policy of cooperation with America is being carried out. England, it appears, has supported the American position on cables against Italy and Japan, has agreed that preemption of landing rights should be permitted no longer, and has accepted the American contention that there must be equal rights in Mesopotamian oil. The indications are that the systematic propaganda of the enemies of Anglo-Saxon accord has gone for nothing, and that the two nations are to stand together in the forefront of world progress.

The United States has not jumped at the offer of the Russian Soviet Government to send a trade mission to discuss the possibility of resumption of commercial relations. As a result of a Cabinet discussion, at which it was concluded that such relations could be of little consequence in view of the decreasing Russian production, the Soviets have been informed that further guarantees will be required before negotiations can proceed.

Reports that the Japanese Foreign Office has announced that Japanese troops will be stationed at Nicolavsk and other points on the Siberian mainland, has engaged the interest of the Washington Government. It is understood that the Cabinet soon will take up the Far Eastern question and will consider among other matters the right of Japan to make this disposal of her forces.

New Jersey bids fair to have the strictest prohibition enforcement laws in the country. There seems to be little doubt that the Legislature will pass over Governor Edwards' veto the bill designed to enforce the law against sales of liquor for beverage purposes, and the complementary bill providing for regulation of the traffic in non-beverage liquor appears to be on the straight road to enactment.

The United States Shipping Board has begun exhibition of a motion picture showing the history of the American merchant marine, with a view to impressing on the public thought that the service is not a war measure alone, but is a permanent and necessary factor in the world trade of the United States.

BRITISH EMPLOYER DISCUSSES SLUMP

Lord Leverhulme Declares In-
creased Production Per Indi-
vidual Worker Is the Only
Remedy for Trade Stagnation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Friday).—That the only remedy for present trade stagnation is increased production per individual worker, was the opinion expressed in an interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Lord Leverhulme, who is well known both in the United States and here as an enterprising business man with a large interest throughout the world. Undoubtedly the peoples of the world have not wholly recovered from the effects of the war, that is to say, in their mental attitude, he declared, and workmen here and abroad are producing less per man than in 1914. It appears to be the accepted axiom of the workman that the less he produces, the more people will be employed, so that the longer man takes to perform a certain piece of work, the longer he will be in a job.

Lord Leverhulme considers this is an entirely erroneous theory, and its error can be easily demonstrated. When steam looms were first introduced, which could do the work of a dozen or more men working with hand looms, there was great opposition from the weavers, who thought that each power loom introduced would deprive 11 or more men of their livelihood.

The result was very different to what they anticipated, for a cheap well-made article creates an increasing demand, and the effect of speeding up production per individual worker by the introduction of efficient machinery is not to cause unemployment, but rather to create employment for a very much greater number of people than before. The present slackening of production, combined with the increased charges now prevailing, makes the cost of the finished article prohibitive.

As showing how all industries in Britain will have to be dealt with in order to overcome present unemployment, Lord Leverhulme stated that one of the branches of his own business, it was found that an article produced could be purchased and delivered for less than this branch could produce it. The staff and workmen were called together and informed of this fact, and they decided that they would accept a reduction of wage and at the same time increase the individual output. This was no sooner said than done, and the question of employment was immediately settled. Otherwise it would have been necessary to throw them out of work by closing down that section of his business.

When workmen generally are fully informed of the situation, he said, they will fall into line in a similar fashion in order to compete with the foreign article. Lord Leverhulme considers that the process of too rapid deflation is entirely the cause of present unemployment and trade stagnation. The price of commodities rose to an extreme limit during the war, and their reduction was a prime necessity, but the fall has been too sudden for adjustment. This deflation has been accomplished through the banks calling in the loans which were used to finance stocks at the high prices, and the effect of forced realization of these stocks has been to drive down the prices of commodities below cost of production.

Under these circumstances, manu-

facturers are not likely to go on producing at a loss and have consequently been compelled to shut down their factories. Lord Leverhulme does not think the bottom of the present trade depression has been reached; in fact, in some industries, it is only just beginning to be felt. He cannot say when the turn will take place; as it entirely depends on increased production per individual worker with reduced cost.

FILIPINOS' STATUS MAY BE UNCHANGED

Financial Conditions in Islands to
Be Special Object of Investi-
gation by Wood Mission—
May Visit Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The instructions which have been issued to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Cameron Forbes, who are soon to leave on a special mission to the Philippines, arrangements are made for them to stop at any oriental port. This, it was explained, meant Japan. It was said, however, that there was no special significance in this. The boat on which they are traveling will stop there, and it may be that the Japanese Government will want to entertain them. So it was provided for.

It is not considered likely that General Wood will go to Shanghai, although Mr. Forbes may. It was at Shanghai that a representative of the National Bank of the Philippines engaged in high finance operations which resulted in a loss of several million dollars to the bank, the exact amount to be determined by the investigators. This loss is, in part, responsible for the financial confusion in which the islands are plunged today.

It is because of this confusion, to a large extent, that General Wood and Mr. Forbes are being sent out by the government. Some opposition has developed against Mr. Forbes, who was formerly Governor-General of the Philippines, being sent on the mission. Manuel Quezon had expected to come on a special mission to the United States to consult with the Administration regarding affairs in the Philippines, and especially in regard to the independence of the islands, but the decision of the President to send General Wood and Mr. Forbes to look into conditions, prevented this plan from being carried out. Mr. Quezon has opposed the selection of Mr. Forbes.

The government is taking no notice of the opposition to Mr. Forbes, in whom the Secretary of War, who knows him very well, has implicit confidence. It is believed by officials here that he is better qualified to report on Philippine conditions than anyone who could have been sent, and what he says in regard to the desirability of granting independence to the Philippines will receive grave consideration. The sentiment here is that the failure of the Filipinos to manage their financial affairs indicates that the time has not yet come when they can be trusted with self-government.

DIRECTOR OF THE FIELD MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—David Charles Davies has been appointed director of the Field Museum here to succeed Dr. Frederick Skiff. Mr. Davies has been connected with the museum for 27 years, and, as assistant to Dr. Skiff, supervised the moving of the museum exhibits from the building in Jackson Park to the new quarters in Grant Park. The museum will be opened to the public on May 3.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS CLOSER UNDER NEW RÉGIME

Announced British Policy of
Accord Carried Out in Sup-
port of American Position
on Cables and Landing Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Those who have observed developments in international affairs here since the Harding Administration came into office on March 4 are practically agreed that the outstanding feature in the situation is the growing indications and evidences of a closer accord between the United States and Great Britain.

The legacy of bitterness, caused by incidents of minor character and nursed to a large extent by misapprehension, which the Administration inherited, has not interfered at all with the desire to get a clear understanding of differences with a view of brushing them aside in an effort at closer cooperation, not only in the relations of the two countries, but in the domain of international action.

Much had been made of the differences between the United States and Great Britain on the question of cable and radio communications. The belief had been permitted to permeate the country that Great Britain, holding facilities and monopolies in all parts of the world and in the "Seven Seas," stood like a colossus astride the legitimate aspirations of the United States.

British Desire to Be Conciliatory

It took Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, only a few days to ascertain how groundless this allegation was. Somewhat to his surprise, not unnatural on the basis of published reports, the Secretary of State found in his conferences with the foreign diplomatists that the British representatives had shown an inclination to accede without argument to practically every American stipulation.

In this very evident desire to be conciliatory and to "go along" with the United States, the Secretary of State and his associates at the State Department saw practical confirmation of the word that had gone round after the return from London of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, namely, that the British policy was to be one of complete accord with the United States. All that was necessary was to prove that good faith underlies this expressed desire on the part of the British Government.

The new head of the State Department has learned that since the very beginning of the International Communications Conference Great Britain has shown a marked tendency to side with the United States. It was, in fact, this tendency which prevented the conference from breaking up. Great Britain, the possessor of most of the existing cable monopolies, instead of leading the fight against the American demand for complete freedom of telegraphic communications, supported the main American contention. The only reservation, in fact, was on the point that rights preempted by private interests could not be abrogated until the time had expired. The last of these will expire in 10 years and Great Britain was from the very beginning willing that thereafter the rule of preemption of landing rights should have no recognition in international law.

American Proposals Supported

Very recently, it is now possible to state, the British representatives joined with the United States in an attempt to get France and Japan to accept American proposals, and this drive, more than anything else, has brought the conference near an amicable settlement.

Another matter that caused some bitter feeling was the Mesopotamian oil question. Much of the talk and discussion of this question, especially in the United States Senate, was "up in the air." It took many things for granted which it is now indicated the British Foreign Office never contemplated.

It is now definitely stated that Great Britain is ready to recognize the validity of the outstanding feature of the American protest with regard to Mesopotamia, namely, the demand of this country for equality of opportunity for United States capital in this region.

Brainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, it is believed, caused some confusion when he was understood to seek to indicate that Great Britain claimed oil lands in Mesopotamia which had not been acquired by British citizens in a bona fide fashion.

Britain, France and Japan

As in the case of the cable controversy, it is stated that Great Britain is now seeking to influence France to accede to the same plan of equality of opportunity in parts of the former Turkish Empire held under French mandate as Great Britain is willing to concede in Mesopotamia. In other words, whatever the "oil agreement" made at the San Remo conference was, the policy of Downing Street apparently is to bring the agreement through whatever revision may be necessary into accord with legitimate American demands.

Equally as significant as the foregoing evidences, it is said, is the fore-

high attitude as regards the renewal of the Japanese alliance. The definite understanding in official circles here is that the British Government has already decided that if the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which expires in a few weeks, is to be continued, there will be specific notification or a stipulation that it is not to apply in the event of friction between Japan and the United States. If this prospect materializes it will be a severe blow to the professional "tail-twisters," who in season and out of season point to the Japanese alliance as the text for their anti-British outpourings.

Plan of Fleet's Distribution
Still another evidence of closer cooperation and understanding is seen in the plan now under consideration for the concentration of the entire American naval forces in the Pacific Ocean. American naval experts, at least many of the most influential, have come to believe that the Atlantic has ceased to be a possible naval battleground. The carrying out of the concentration scheme would mean that the British fleet, with the probable withdrawal of most of the British fleet from the Pacific.

There are hopeful signs in another direction. Indications are that the new Administration is determined to be more watchful with regard to the Irish agitation in the United States than has been the case for many years back. Statements of both countries realize the great effect that the Irish question has had, and the potentialities it has to frustrate any scheme for cooperation. That the new Administration is determined not to let pressure from hostile Irish elements interfere with its relations with the British Government is taken for granted here. Evidence of this policy have already been given. At the same time it is realized that the latent hostility will continue as an obstacle to Anglo-American solidarity as long as the Irish question remains unsettled in Ireland itself. It is sufficiently strong in government machinery to mobilize the one-third of the United States Senate that could always hold up a treaty for closer amity and understanding.

FRANCE CONCERNED AT ALLIED DELAYS

British Failure to Present Scheme for Customs Barriers in Rhineland so Far Is Regarded Seriously in the French Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent by wireless.
PARIS, France (Friday).—The fresh postponement of the discussions in the Council of Ambassadors relative to the establishment of a customs cordon in the Rhineland is considered with the decision to apply this particular sanction to recalcitrant Germany is disappointing to France. It falls at a bad moment, when the Reparations Commission has notified a new failure on the part of Germany to fulfill her obligations.

While it is assumed that the British Government is not deliberately delaying the erection of this barrier, it is claimed that the unpreparedness of England is responsible for the curious dilatoriness. The French papers desire the French public to understand from what quarter the difficulties arise. When the ambassadors' meeting was postponed on Tuesday on account of lack of instruction to the British Ambassador, Lord Hardinge, it was announced that the question would be settled on Friday. In fact, today the solution is more uncertain for an early date than ever.

"Pertinax," says the "Echo de Paris" that France will not believe that there is a British desire to delay the economic sanctions, but it cannot be forgotten that on March 7, when the rupture took place, Mr. Lloyd George suggested that the military sanctions would at first be sufficient. The British Premier abandoned his early design, but perhaps that design persists unconsciously and dominates his conduct in the event of amendments being proposed to the plan elaborated by the Rhineland Commission, weeks may pass before the coercive program of London, decided 18 days ago, will be effectively applied, and the Germans will regard the affair with derision.

What is graver, adds "Pertinax," is that the allied peoples will begin to ask what means of coercion they really possess, should Germany do not yield. There is a prospect for many years of these vacillations on the approach of each May 1, unless the Allies decide upon a really firm policy.

WOMAN MEMBER TO ENTER CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
VICTORIA, British Columbia.—Mrs. Ralph Smith, the only woman member of the British Columbia Legislature, was yesterday sworn in as a member of the Cabinet, with the office of President of the Council, without portfolio. This is the first Cabinet appointment that has fallen to a woman within the British Empire.

Commenting on her appointment, Mrs. Smith said that "it is another indication that women are gradually but surely working their way into the public life of the country."

SAN DIEGO HELPING WELLESLEY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN DIEGO, California.—Wellesley College women of San Diego are much elated at the good beginning made toward raising their share of the \$2,700,000 endowment fund for their alma mater in Massachusetts.

JAPANESE VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

Minister of Marine Declares Naval Program Is Not Irreducible Minimum—Would Be Ready to Discuss Reduction

TOKYO, Japan (Friday).—(By The Associated Press).—Assertions that the Japanese naval program was being followed for the purpose of competing with the United States Navy were denounced as "preposterous and absurd" by Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Japanese Minister of Marine, in an interview today.

"Let me say in beginning," he explained, "that our idea in considering the existence of the two squadrons the irreducible minimum necessary for naval defense originated after the Russo-Japanese war and before the Russo-Japanese conflict. In the war with Russia we had two squadrons, each with six capital ships, and later possessed squadrons having eight battleships and six cruisers. After the Russian war Japan planned to have her two squadrons made up of eight battleships and eight cruisers, all capital ships less than eight years old.

The Eight-Eight Standard
"The condition of our finances did not permit the carrying out of this program, so we tried to maintain an eight-four standard, and then an eight-eight. While several powers are trying to build great navies consisting of 30, 40, or even 50 capital ships of the first line, Japan's plan for an eight-eight standard seems moderate, considering the position of the island. In counting ships less than eight years old, the examples of foreign powers have been our guidance.

"The framers of the eight-eight program did not have in mind any foreign country as a probable enemy. I wish to emphasize that they merely considered our finances and decided we could afford to maintain such a navy, by which the island empire could be defended against any emergencies arising in the Far East alone." The Minister explained how the advanced cost of building and the increased size of capital ships had enormously expanded Japan's naval expenditures. He said the cost of construction was approximately twice what it was before the world war, but he explained that Japan's determination to build big ships was not due to her own initiative, but to the necessity of following the latest type of capital ship in the great navies.

"These circumstances," he continued, "combined to cause an increased burden on the national purse. While we were pursuing the long-contemplated eight-eight program, it was inevitable that the nation must bear this additional expense, but it was very deplorable.

"I regret very much to see sinister propaganda or mischievous attempts to attribute our naval program to a desire to compete with the United States Navy. Nothing could be more preposterous and absurd than this contention. Needless to say, the Japanese Navy desires the most cordial relations with the United States Navy."

Belief in Disarmament
"The Japanese Government," he replied, "joined the League of Nations and in doing so supported the principle of the reduction of armaments. Whenever there is an international conference on armament reduction, I will be only too glad to cooperate honestly with other governments to give effect to this principle.

"Although there is a clamor for the restriction of armaments throughout the world, yet, taking into consideration the real international situation and the present status of the naval powers, I do not believe our relatively inferior navy should lead the way in reducing nor that we should curtail our established plan. If a dependable international agreement comes into being, whereby all naval powers should agree to restrict their naval forces, however, I would be very glad to join to a reasonable extent if a suitable formula could be found. Therefore, I do not insist upon the completion of our so-called eight-eight program."

POWER OF LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE ENLARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—The Lockwood legislative committee has been clothed with great freedom, in the continuation of its investigation of the building situation and allied matters, by a decision of the Appellate Court, upholding its right to exercise its powers between sessions of the Legislature and to issue in its discretion dragnet subpoenas for production of documentary records as well as for witnesses.

The decision means that in investigating the affairs of banking and insurance institutions and their relations with the building situation any objection to the scope of the inquiry must be made, not to the courts, but to the committee itself.

WASHINGTON'S NEW STATE COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SPOKANE, Washington.—The state of Washington is now under the commission form of government. About 25 boards, bureaus, etc., have been consolidated into 10 departments, over each of which Governor Hart has appointed a director, the 10 directors constituting the Governor's Cabinet. With one exception, these directors have been appointed and the appoint-

ments confirmed by the state Senate. In their capacity as directors of departments, two Democrats will serve the Republican administration of Governor Hart. The various departments with their directors are as follows: E. V. Kuykendall, director of public works; Thomas E. Skaggs, director of business control; L. D. McArdle, director of efficiency; E. L. Farnsworth, director of taxation and examination; Dr. Paul A. Turner, director of health; Dan A. Scott, director of conservation and reclamation; Edward Clifford, director of labor and industry; E. L. French, director of agriculture; Ernest A. Seaborg, director of fisheries; yet to be named, director of licenses.

RECALL ELECTION NOT BEING URGED

Agent of Bank of North Dakota Claims Independent Voters Association Found No Substantial Basis for Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Having found nothing substantial during their legislative investigations upon which to base a campaign for the recall of Nonpartisan League officeholders, and desiring as much as their opponents to see the \$6,000,000 issue of the bonds of the Bank of North Dakota sold, the Independent Voters Association has to all appearances dropped its movement to bring about a recall election in North Dakota.

This information was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday by George T. Webb, representing the Bank of North Dakota, who is in this city completing arrangements by which an agency for the sale of North Dakota bonds is to be established here.

During the recent session of the Legislature of North Dakota, said Mr. Webb, an attempt was made by the Nonpartisan-controlled Senate to meet the Independent-controlled House of Representatives on a 50-50 basis, work together on the financing of the state industry and state banking program.

Legislative Inquiries
The Independents, however, turned down the offer and started legislative inquiries into all the acts of the present Industrial Commission, composed of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, William Lemke, Attorney-General, and John N. Hagan, Secretary of Agriculture and Labor, which has charge of the state ownership enterprises.

They sought to uncover something that would enable them to cause sentiment for the recall of three members of the Industrial Commission, said Mr. Webb, and secure the appointment of their own members to the commission. If became evident from this action that they were not against the program, but simply wanted the executive positions themselves.

Having failed to disclose anything, because there was nothing to be disclosed, their movement for recall fell flat, said Mr. Webb. Moreover, the bankers, opposed to the League program, who were putting up the money back of the Independent Voters Association, immediately withdrew their support when they saw that the Independent politicians were not working for the repudiation of the program, but were simply seeking plums for themselves.

Bonds Offered to the Public
The withdrawal of the bankers' support was one of the chief factors in the failure of the movement for recall. Another factor is that the Independent party do not wish to see the State cut off from finance from the outside. They were anxious, it was said, to see the recent negotiations with Minneapolis bankers regarding the sale of the North Dakota bonds go through. These negotiations failed because the Nonpartisans would not surrender their program at the dictation of Minneapolis financiers, and the Bank of North Dakota is now preparing to sell the bonds to the public.

The Independents, not wishing to handicap the sale of the bonds, which might be the result of further agitation for recall, have dropped the movement, apparently, until the bonds are sold. They would gain nothing, said Mr. Webb, should they succeed in getting control of the Industrial Commission and yet have an empty treasury.

PROPOSED CUTS IN NEW YORK BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ALBANY, New York.—Budget cuts to save \$70,000,000 proposed by experts who are trying to make both ends meet in the state's finances, include the discard of proposed legislation to reduce taxes, increase of automobile registration fees in order to obtain about \$3,000,000 more yearly, abolition of jobs held by party men "without pull," elimination of measures proposing construction of new state buildings or establishment of new departments or bureaus, abandonment of several state institutions regarded as unnecessary, consolidation of state agencies now conducted under different heads and elimination of expenditures indexed as subsidies to aid party fortunes. It is estimated that \$7,500,000 can be saved by eliminating 13 divisions of the naval militia.

TRUST FUND PAYABLE IN 2257
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
BERKELEY, California.—A trust fund payable in 2257 A. D. has been given to the University of California. The present sum is \$50; it is to draw interest at 4 per cent, collectible in 236 years.

FORMER SOLDIERS TO BE GIVEN WORK

Agreement Between British Government and Builders Provides Employment—Attitude of the Unions Is Not Yet Decided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Friday).—After months of long and protracted discussions with the building trades representatives, who refused dilution of their ranks by former service men, an agreement has finally been reached between the government and the master builders, whereby 50,000 former service men will be duly enrolled as learners in various trades that are included in the building trades unions. The original scheme of dilution has been abandoned, and with it the government's offer to the building trade unions of 2½ per man employment.

As the building operatives would not accept dilution and have failed to bring forward or discuss any other scheme to relieve the present unemployment, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is officially informed that the government has taken the matter in hand with the result that these men will be trained in various trades affiliated with building with the least possible delay. The candidates selected will be young former service men, who have been out of employment some time. Pay will be arranged on a scale rising every six months from 50 per cent of the district skilled man's rate, by stages to 65, 80 and 90 per cent, and, after two complete years, each man will receive full skilled wages.

For the first six months, the government will, in addition, pay each man 10s. per week. The scheme, the informant stated, will be operated through district committees composed of masters and operatives, if the latter will consent to help, and if, on the other hand, the operatives still hold aloof, the masters will form district committees of their own, and the government will support them. The men are asked to enter into a two years' contract, if so desired, but to be terminated after the first three months. The men will be trained as bricklayers, plasterers, slaters and tilers, with a view to hastening the erection of houses, and later on many will be trained as carpenters as the work progresses and a demand for the latter is felt.

Operatives' Attitude Discussed
Every hope was expressed that the operatives will withdraw their opposition and work in with the scheme. If on the other hand they decide to strike, it will be on their own responsibility and without the support of any of the other trade unions, of their leaders, or the Labor Party.

The attitude of the operatives in view of the employers' decision has yet to be ascertained. The unions have hitherto strongly opposed the government's plan. It is possible that the government will await the final answer of the unions, although it is anxious to proceed with the scheme, which has already been long delayed. Richard Coppock, general secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives, announced that a special meeting of the emergency committee of the organization had been summoned for Tuesday with the intention of considering the position in the light of the employers' decision to cooperate with the government. The committee will also consider the question of calling a national conference of all unions affected by the threatened reductions of wages, the miners, railwaymen and transport workers' unions having refused the request of the federation to call such a conference.

Plenty of Work
It was stated that there is plenty of work in sight for years to come and the fear of unemployment owing to the entry of these former service men is wholly without foundation.

The scheme furthermore has the enthusiastic support of the public, those of whom have been eagerly awaiting some comprehensive plan that would in some measure relieve the present dearth of housing. It is hoped that these beginners at bricklaying may outdistance the "cannies" men at present engaged in housing schemes. Bricklayers know very well that they could lay 900 bricks per man per day easily, but are, it is said, deliberately hanging back and laying only 300. In the houses being erected by the Building Guild, which is composed of workmen, a 900 daily rate is maintained, and the explanation offered is that, while the men will work hard when the whole community is to be benefited by their efforts, they refuse to do a fair day's work for profiting private contractors. As the union bricklayers also refuse to accept piecework rates, it is evident that their slacking injures the whole community, as the increased cost of erection means that every house built costs about three times as much as it should do for laying the bricks alone.

PUBLIC SCHOOL COST GAIN IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The increasing cost for maintenance of the public schools in the State of California, and the need of increased facilities for training teachers, are shown in the biennial report submitted to Gov. William D. Stephens by Will C. Wood, state Superintendent of Instruction. The cost of maintenance in the elementary schools in 1920 was \$7.06 per cent increase over 1918, whereas the increase in enrollment was 11.6 per cent. The amount of money ex-

penditure for all purposes in the elementary schools in 1920 was \$20,516,052.32, a gain of \$9,550,913.16, or 47.5 per cent over the year 1918. The amount expended in the secondary schools for the same period was \$15,763,361.47, an increase of \$4,830,043.12, or 37.5 per cent.

"A comparison of teachers' salaries reveals an expenditure of \$15,580,383.84 in 1920, an increase of \$5,076,497.49, or 37.6 per cent over 1918 in the elementary schools and \$3,365,859.34 in 1920, an increase of \$2,588,959 or 37.3 per cent in the secondary schools," states the report.

"The number of teachers employed in the elementary schools in 1920 was 12,585, which exceeds the number employed in 1918 by 985 or 7.4 per cent, while those employed in the secondary schools in 1920 was 5794, which is 985 or 30.4 per cent greater than the number employed in 1918."

ESKIMOS DEMAND EQUAL ADVANTAGES

Discontinuation of the Native Schools Under Discussion, but Considerable Opposition to Proposal Has Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
JUNEAU, Alaska.—The local newspapers have had considerable to say lately about the natives in connection with the schools. It has been stated that the United States Bureau of Education contemplates discontinuing native schools in communities where there are territorial schools; that this change, however, cannot be brought about in a few years but will take a long time, and will be gradual; that the start will be made in the outlying settlements. Another statement, at variance with the foregoing, is that the native school at Wrangell, in southeastern Alaska, will be discontinued.

William T. Lopp, superintendent of education of natives of Alaska, is in the states, but word has been received from him that there is to be no change in the bureau's policy; that it does not contemplate the discontinuance of native schools where the school population is made up largely of natives; that he hopes to come to Juneau soon for a conference with the Governor and the territorial commissioner of education on educational matters in general, and with special reference to the discontinuance of certain native schools.

Equal Advantages Demanded

The problem which seems always to be present, even if not appearing above the surface, in any community where there are two races of totally different stages of development, habits and customs, has been brought into prominence this time by the demand of the natives of Wrangell for equal advantages with the whites; and it is intimated that they will insist on their rights. Their spokesman appears to be one William Paul, a native with a trace of white blood in his ancestry. He is an intelligent, refined, educated man, holding responsible positions. He has recently been admitted to the bar of Alaska and opened a law office at Wrangell. At the time he was admitted to practice law, the presiding judge took occasion to compliment him on his very good examination, it being one of the best that had come under his notice. Mr. Paul is commended in his desire to better the condition of his less fortunate brothers and sisters, but some doubt whether the plan being pursued is a wise one.

Two School Systems

There are two separate and distinct school systems in Alaska: One maintained by the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, by funds appropriated by Congress, the appropriation for the fiscal year being \$275,000 "for the education and support of Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians and other natives of Alaska." One for the whites, and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life; those in incorporated towns being maintained by direct appropriations by the Legislature and cooperation of the towns, while those outside of these towns are supported by 25 per cent of the Alaska fund, derived from federal licenses on trade and manufacture.

It cannot be said that the question of admitting the natives to the territorial schools along with the whites is coming up now for the first time, for several of them are now attending these schools; but it seems that they were exceptional cases, each decided on its own merits.

The Governor's Opinion

Of those who have had the opportunity to observe the condition of the natives and their progress, Gov. Thomas Riggs Jr., who has general supervision of the territorial schools, is of opinion that any attempt to abandon the native schools conducted by the federal government and force the native children into the territorial schools with the white children is premature; that it would not be the best way to handle the problem either for the natives or for the whites.

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NAVIGATION AIDS ON ALASKAN COAST

Extent and Operations of the Lighthouse Service—Location of Stations—Changes Needed for Greater Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
JUNEAU, Alaska.—As Alaska is dependent upon water transportation for the very existence of its population and for the further development of its wonderful resources, and as the ships plying its waters carry many tourists and other passengers, as well as valuable cargoes, to and from the Territory, the maintenance of aids to navigation is an important function of the federal government. In 1911, Alaska was made a separate district of the lighthouse service, with office and supply depot at Ketchikan, the first port in Alaska, in order that this important work might be more efficiently handled.

At the end of the calendar year 1920, there were 547 aids to navigation in this, the sixteenth district, including 203 lights, 12 gas (lighted) buoys, 11 fog signals, 226 unlighted buoys and 95 day marks.

Lighthouse Tenders

Steam vessels, called lighthouse tenders, are an important part of the necessary equipment of the lighthouse service, and their construction, maintenance and operation involve a considerable portion of the expense of the service. Two tenders are stationed in Alaskan waters, with headquarters at Ketchikan. Following the custom of naming lighthouse tenders for flowers, plants or trees, these are called the Cedar and Fern, respectively. They were built especially for the Alaskan service, are equipped with wireless and are well adapted to the work. They are kept busy tending buoys, examining moorings, recharging gas lights, and delivering supplies to light stations. About once a year buoys are taken up, repainted and replaced. The heavy seas, strong tidal currents, wide range of tides, floating driftwood or drifting ice are things to be contended with. Sometimes the moorings are dragged from their proper position. It is the duty of the tenders to recover and replace them as promptly as possible. The tenders are provided with special gear for handling buoys, some of which are quite heavy. The water is usually deep and the bottom irregular. In some places it has been impossible to maintain buoys on account of the great depth of the water and strong currents. The lighthouse tenders also render assistance to ships in distress and search for missing craft.

Light Stations

There are at present 11 light stations: four to the westward and seven in southeastern Alaska. Those at Cape Sarichef and Scotch Cap are on Unimak Island, the first of the Aleutian Islands, far out to the westward, and guide ships from southeastern Alaska waters. Those at Cape Sabine and Scotch Cap are on the Bering Sea. The station at Cape Sarichef is the most isolated station in Alaska. Six months or more sometimes pass without any communication between this station and the outside world.

The light station at Cape St. Elias is a well known object to those who travel the waters to the westward, because of Pinnacle Rock which stands about 500 feet high just off the cape. This was a difficult place to establish a light on account of the extensive reef running out more than a mile from the cape. The light station could not be put on Pinnacle Rock because of its height, and to blast it down would have been too expensive, so the station was established at the southern extremity of Kayak Island. It was necessary to ship all materials used in the construction of the station to Katala and transfer by lighter to the cape. Kayak Island is high and rocky, very steep at the southern end, being about 1665 feet high.

Unwatched Lights

Beside the lights with resident keepers there are maintained other lights of minor nature known as unwatched lights. These have much less power than the large lights and are not so reliable, for, if the light becomes extinguished, there is no keeper at hand to relight it. However, owing to the comparatively small cost of installing and maintaining these lights it is possible to provide many of this order and they form a useful class of aids. They are used to protect inside routes and entrances to small harbors, although those of the acetylene type are now being used on outside coasts where funds are not available for more expensive installation or where

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It is desirable to supplement the existing systems of watched lights.

Last year two small range lights were established for entering the harbor at Nome, for the benefit of light draft boats. These are the most northerly aids maintained in Alaska.

Then there are cat buoys and nun buoys, whistling buoys and bell buoys, and other day marks to help the navigator on his way. The waters in southeastern Alaska are continuously marked, thus permitting navigation by night as well as by day of this important and much traveled steamship route, through the long and intricate channel, which is said to be "the most remarkable inside safe water passage in the world." But additional aids are needed here, as well as to the westward.

Need of Fog Signals

Capt. W. C. Dibblet, superintendent in charge of this district, states that the greatest need at the present time is for fog signals. The great amount of thick weather in this latitude—snow, fog, and mist—make navigation difficult on account of the numerous rocks and reefs, many of which are not yet accurately charted.

There is a small unwatched automatic acetylene light at Cape Spencer. Estimates have been submitted to Congress for a first-class light and fog signal with keepers, to be established at this point, at an approximate cost of \$185,000. This would render valuable assistance to shipping.

A light and fog signal station is also needed at Ward Island at the westward end of Tongass Narrows in southeastern Alaska, where there is now a small acetylene light and fog bell, with one keeper.

At Point Retreat, on the north end of Admiralty Island, a larger light and a fog signal, with keepers, are needed.

At Vanderbilt Reef a lighted buoy is now maintained. It is proposed to replace it in the spring by a light on a concrete pier surmounted by a steel tower. This reef is the rocky summit of a submerged mountain; it is entirely covered at high tide, but is bare at low water.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE PLAN EXPANDING

Equity Marketing Organization Added 5000 Members in 1920 and Has 70 Grain Elevators—Capital Stock Much Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—Northwest producers who advocate the extension of farmers' activities into the marketing of their products at the big marketing centers of the country point to the growth of the Equity Cooperative Exchange as proof of their contention that such organizations can be made financial successes.

The organization has shown a remarkable growth since 1914, according to J. M. Anderson, president. Five thousand new members were added during 1920, making the number of stockholders in 15 states total 21,000, he said.

The exchange handles grain and live stock, maintaining its chief selling agencies in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, and Chicago. First organized in North Dakota, it has extended its activities until it now has 70 grain elevators with a total capacity of more than 2,000,000 bushels, and a new \$50,000 building in St. Paul. Its stock business in South St. Paul and Chicago showed remarkable gains in 1920. Dividends of 8 per cent for 1918 and 1919 were paid out of the profits of the corporation. The capital stock has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 and the value of shares raised from \$50 to \$90.

In addition to the extension of the business to include farmer-owned elevators, the organization has joined in the producers' fight against alleged manipulation of wheat prices on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Anderson declared that the Equity Cooperative Exchange was opposed to short selling, which, he asserted, had been the method by which manipulators on the Chicago board forced wheat prices down in the last fall, but favored selling for future delivery a commodity actually possessed by the seller. Such "hedging" is held a necessary practice.

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A World Diary

There surely must be a point when, as the author of "Rejected Addresses" might put it, organization ceases to organize. The world has, indeed, reached the point when, as it has unkindly been said, the chief product of organization is organizers. Now organizers are always suspicious of people who think. Like Caesar, they prefer to have about them sleek-headed folk who sleep o' nights; the lean and hungry kind, the kind which does much reading, is capable of almost any new idea, and then what becomes of your organization?

The Judgment of Paris

Here, for instance, is Justice William Morris, of New York, disorganizing the whole jury system at one fell swoop. An admirable lawyer, this Justice Morris, without a doubt, but as a reader of character he lacks subtlety. There is a wondrous simplicity and a childlike innocence in his method of dividing the female sex into dark and fair, and labeling it, on the strength of this, jurable and non-jurable. The world has seen nothing like it since the judgment of Paris. In his court, like the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," he embodies the law, and the law, as he reads it, is that "blondes are fickle." But does not Justice Morris know that on the stage, and the court-room at times, approaches very near to the footlights, the wicked adventuress, who comes on to slow music, is always dark. What has he got to say about that? And what is he going to do if, one day, all the ladies summoned should be fair? Picture his Honor sorting them out as it were, examining their hair and eyes, admitting that this one may be able to paint, and that one to cook, but that not one of them is fit to be a jury-woman. No! there has been nothing to equal the situation since the Lord Chancellor sang to his train-bearer.

And in my court I sit all day, Giving agreeable gifts away. With one for him—and one for her—And one for you—and one for me—And one for those—and one for these—But never, oh never a one for me!

Of course, there must be a way out. Justice could not be held up on a matter of complexion. And there is a precedent, naturally on the stage. Once upon a time it was the tradition that Shylock was red-headed. Every body must have noticed that Jews are always red-headed, just as fickle ladies are always fair. But actors are not necessarily red-headed. Therefore did every actor play Shylock in a red wig? The solution is always so simple when you find it. Let justice be done, and Justice Morris appoint a court-peruquer.

Once More the Shirt

And again it is a shirt. Last time it was a real shirt, purchased by Senator McCormick, at a great price, in the rue de la Paix. Today it is a shirt of fiction, or at least a symbolic shirt, owned by one Carl Sandburg, a poet of the new poetry, as will be seen from the "emotional intensity," that is how the new critic describes it, of the lines.

My shirt is a signal, And a teller of souls.

Signal or teller, the poet goes on to say that he can tear his shirt. But lots of people can do this, laundresses in particular. He, however, has none of the reticence of the laundress, for he writes:

And the people will say, "Look at him tear his shirt!"

whereas the laundress always explains that it was torn when it came to her. Anyway, the poet seems to have torn up a whole class in "advanced composition." In a New England college, where an entire essay has been devoted to analyzing his poetry—its meaning and its poetic value. Still with the famous example of "Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese" before us, it is well to exhibit a proper caution. Butter and eggs, all the same, are more idyllic than a torn shirt, even though the poet assures us that he has every intention of keeping it on, or, at all events, that he can keep it on. When it comes to considering his meaning and his poetic values, however, it is interesting to compare one's own feelings toward his shirt with what the critic, of the last century, said of the farmer's daughter and her butter and eggs.

Her sheep follow'd her, as their tails did them. (Butter and eggs and a pound of cheese). And this song is considered a perfect gem. And as for its meaning, it's what you please.

Its meaning, yes! but what about its value? Well there the chances seem to point in favor of Senator McCormick and the rue de la Paix.

The Eccentricities

Therefore let us return to organization. "How," bitterly demands the

critic, "shall we control genius, encourage mediocrity, and secure teamwork?" Why, he replies, by organization, of course. Is there not always that denier of security, the committee? The committee can always be relied upon as a guarantee against the precipitate production of uncomfortable truth. And so we come back to Justice Morris and the poet Sandburg the patentee of the dark-eyed jury, and the owner of the shirt potential for tearing. They obviously are not of the sleek-headed who sleep o' nights. Are they of the lean and hungry oil burners? or are they merely the eccentrics? T. U.

PARIS IN THE EAST

Some one said: "Where the Frenchman goes, there goes Paris." Meaning, I suppose, that the same impulse which fashioned Paris made also the Frenchman. What a striking illustration of this bon mot is found in Indochina! Ten thousand miles away, and yet Paris is nestling there: a Paris named Saigon. It is not size that is Paris; it is not geography; nor yet climate. Like Boston, Paris is a symbol, rather than a place; a culture rather than a capital. That Saigon, therefore, harbors fewer tax-payers than its prototype; that she centers in alien geography, and distinguishes a tropic latitude, does not signify. She is a fragment of the French heart, and could no more help suggesting the Seine City than a marigold could spring from a rosebush. Saigon is a city apart, even in a world-region where western cities are passing few and far apart. She is a sea-port by grace of a river—even as Paris is—although her river floats ocean liners.

One leaves salt water, and his ship begins a 40-mile spiral up the Saigon River. Around and around, like a canoe threading a Canadian trout-stream, the great ship from France twists and turns, swings and floats, during four hours of inland voyaging. The deep, but not broad, stream has meandered and loitered for ages at pleasure through a wilderness of bush-anchored flats and tangled miniature jungle. Its caprices know no laws; pilots thereon have no course but intuition, no chart but of the week's drafting. The far-away mountains on either side hold aloof, blue with the vague mystery of distance; now seeming to attract us into their bosom, now repelling us coldly; an ever-changing topographic jest. At one moment pretending to be the river's highway, at the next, its barrier, they alternately foster and disown the child of the watery valley. North becomes south, east replaces west, with bewildering contempt of compass.

Suddenly something dimly seen ahead astounds us. This never, neverland, a cathedral! It could not be that! Yet it is. A graceful, two-spired Gothic-style cathedral lies over there, 20 leagues away. So that is Saigon! Why, we thought Saigon a little French-colonial settlement established by trade, populated through sacrifice. These returning colonialists beside us at the rail-exclamations break from their lips. They have been standing tensely, expectantly, this whole morning through, binoculars in hand, ill-repressed anticipation upon faces. Now they see the spires and are set adrift. On we go, threading the endless maze of channel. At times even the spires fall astern. Then great chimney stacks swim into our ken as closer we creep; gleaming buildings, red roofs, busy factories, crowded wharves, many ships a-carguing—in short, here is a city, a tropic metropolis.

We dock. Our feet greet the soil of Cochinchina. We seek riches to go into the city. As our China-boys dash us out through the wharf gates, we emerge upon a pavement of asphalt—yes, with an electric tram line. Electric lights line the way. Verily, this is not the frontier. We swing down immaculate main streets, under rows of tropic trees, past walled gardens and stuccoed houses. We arrive at the city's heart. Why, this is Paris! Here is the Place de l'Opera, facing us the splendid Opera House, architecturally commands the square, as does one other we remember. On either side, flank boulevard cafés where sit boulevardiers chatting, or reading newspapers. It takes one's breath! On our right a shop window displays lingerie, the pride of Europe, cosmétiques of Rue de la Paix, chapeaux of Boulevard des Italiens. Billposts complete the corners; one of the placards programming the week at the theater, another extolling the soap we thought left far behind in Paris. One misses, with relief, the thundering omnibuses of the Mother Town—else is all here. Wide avenues lead us to the Place de la Cathédrale, others to the Jardin des Plantes—or whatever the lovely public gardens and zoological park is named in Saigones. Ten thousand Frenchmen live here, they told all this!

The native Annamese and the Chinese we see about us everywhere have a most prosperous well-kept look; there is no squallor—everywhere, rather, an impression of easy-going, well-oiled, quite satisfied living, strange in the Orient! An out-Paris post office abuts upon the Avenue above the cathedral; near by is an arresting government house; there must be an art gallery, although I never saw it. A city purse and desire that support an opera company will not pause before a museum of the arts. Universal suffrage in the municipal government, they tell us—how un-oriental! Prosperity passed around—how uncolonial! All this in Indochina, in the tropic Orient, far back from the sea, where rice, sugar, and tin have built a market—but Frenchmen a Paris!

GERMAN BANDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The German Band is one of the headsprings of humor. Perhaps no one has ever taken it seriously yet, and it is on the shelf devoted to the great unwritten that that remarkable work in six volumes, entitled "The Origin and Nature of the German Band," must lie, with its supplementary volume on the effect of the German Band on past and contemporary wit.

It is noteworthy that the word German has nothing whatever to do with nationality, a German band is one that stands on the paving curb or in the gutter.
The German Band must consist of "moving parts"; this term has nothing to do with music in this connection, but merely infers that any one member of the band must be able to move away in order to collect halfpennies without affecting the music by his secessions. A due solemnity must be observable upon all faces, reflected in contrast by the hilarity on the listeners' faces; for it is part of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Usurping the place of the German band

object of every German Band to uphold the dignity of music. This they achieve by guarding by all possible means against the use of the product of their art for an ulterior purpose, thus a dance tune from a popular musical comedy, though it should preserve reminiscences of its original form, should be useless for the purpose of dancing; it should sound like a theme and variations to an unskilled listener who has missed the theme, but die hilarity catches hold of it in a mist of elaborations.

Among the negative qualities which distinguish the German Band from other bands is that it does not perform on the pier and that it does not march to its music; the latter goes without saying perhaps though the bass part may frequently be observed snoring upon two notes, like the "left-right" of the drill sergeant; its habit has its merits—provided the music is in two-four time and the bass man snores on the right note first. It is possible for the other parts to think out a modus operandi.

But nowadays the German Band takes its place in our thoughts alongside the hansom-cab and the horse bus; it has been superceded; and what makes this the sadder is that the parvenus have usurped its place have done so by virtue, or rather by vice, of their having lowered the dignity of music in the very way in which the bands sought to maintain it. Go down the Edgware Road on Saturday night and you will see and hear barrel organs of a very up-to-date type playing the latest fox trot while a hundred children dance to it. Little girls of six and seven aping the ballroom manners of their elder sisters and decking the very most up-to-date steps. One thing remains as it to mock the departed German bands, on all those little faces are seen reflected the seriousness, the dignity, the haughty resolutions once worn by the performers themselves—but who ever saw a barrel organ grinder look serious or dignified?

How the Forest Thinks

How do we get the idea that a forest is a stationary, immovable thing? Does not even dramatic history relate how "Burnham Wood came to Dunstable"? Nature does not believe in the static; in the flux of life the woods are not set apart; they travel on with the memorable procession.

The forest has four steeds to carry it upon its conquering crusade: wind, water, birds and animals. The legions of the nut-bearing trees rely most upon animals; chiefly on the rodent breeds, who have the hoarding instinct. Squirrels and chipmunks are often witty players of nuts and acorns. Gophers and woodchucks, porcupines and the diminutive shrews, to say nothing of opossums and raccoons, are the means whereby the oaks, hickories, beeches, butternuts, and persimmons help to replenish the earth. Cherry-plums are a favorite delicacy of squirrels, as are also the seeds of all the conifers and of many wood shrubs, the bittersweet dogwood and others.

Maples, elms, birches, ashes, sycamores, cottonwoods, poplars, and the basswood expand their spheres of influence on the wings of the winds; and their "heavier than air" devices are often complex and always well adapted to that end.

Birds are the motivators of the wild

cherry trees and cedars, beside innumerable fruit-yielding shrubs and vines. The spread of the mountain ash, for instance, depends wholly upon its feathered borders.

Even as waterways were mankind's first main traveled roads, they likewise serve the trees of the lowlands, the cypresses, willows, maples and ashes. Most nuts and acorns, contrary to casual belief, will not float when first shed; but most other woody "fruits" will. Flowing water is a usual cooper with the wind, helping to transport what is blown upon its surface—but downstream only.

Forest trees are striving, pushing, greedy folk, and the farmer's woodlot will no more "stay put" than the weeds in his neighbor's fields.

THE MAGPIE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Before the extensive preservation of game in England the magpie was abundant throughout the country. It still holds its own in many parts, in contrast by the continuous persecution waged against it by game preservers

and poultry keepers, on account of the bad name it has acquired as an egg and chicken stealer. But since the outbreak of the war, which drained the whole country of most of the gamekeepers, the magpie has greatly increased in numbers in nearly all districts and may now be seen in localities where it was previously almost unknown. The destructive and mischievous habits of this beautiful bird are, however, counterbalanced by the good services it renders to the agriculturist. Another plea for the partial protection of this bird gives consideration to the great beauty of its plumage and its elegant form, which is shown to the best advantage when on the wing, with its buoyant but rather jerky flight careering along some woodland path, or by a hedgerow; the beauty of its pied and brilliant plumage adds much to the charm of the natural surroundings.

The haunts of the magpie are very varied; forests, woods, and well-timbered grounds, such as park lands and copses are among its favorite resorts. It also frequents open country abounding in tall, rough hedges, and at times it may be seen in considerable flocks on moorlands. Usually it wanders about either in pairs or small parties. Being omnivorous, its diet during the winter months is varied with nuts, beech-mast, acorns, berries, and grain.

The magpie probably pairs for life, and an early breeder. Its large domed nest is sometimes completed early in April. It is usually built at a considerable height from the ground, either in a tree or tall hedge; as a rule it is placed in the fork of one of the upper branches away from the trunk of almost any kind of tree. Tall thorn bushes are sometimes selected and occasionally the nest is placed in low bushes. The wall of the nest is constructed of thorny sticks cemented together with clay, with a deep cup-shaped center neatly lined with fine roots. It is roofed over with a thorny covering between which and the nest proper is only a narrow entrance. The eggs are very small in comparison to the size of the bird; they usually number six, but occasionally as many as nine are laid. The ground color varies from light green to creamy-white. They are densely freckled and blotched with olive-brown; sometimes boldly marked with dark brown and blotched with violet-gray, and more rarely they have a ground color of grayish-white finely speckled with ashy-brown.

There is no bird more inquisitive than the magpie but at the same time most cautious and wary, always on the alert and extremely sharp sighted. These combined traits of the crow family have developed and reached their fullest development in the magpie. Its inquisitiveness is so pronounced that it may be lured to a spot by imitating the squeal of a rabbit, or hare, or the squeaking of a rat, and it will follow a fox or cat for a long distance. Although so wary and cautious in England, in Norway it has become semi-domesticated and fearless. Its nest in that country is frequently placed in a bush or tree close beside a cottage, and the birds themselves barely move out of the way of traffic along the roads and sit about regardless of passers-by. The magpie there is looked upon as a harbinger of good fortune and is therefore unmolested and encouraged in every way.

MEETING PLACES IN NEW YORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
If there had been time or patience to follow up the threads of all the prearranged meetings which we saw in the course of one day, in New York, there might be found among the nucleus of the Great American novel.

Any number of times I've heard the words, drifting to me through a crowd, "I'll meet you at 'Information'—quarter past—." I happened to be at "Information," that vortex of the travel-pool. I wasn't meeting anyone, just standing staring at the clock. I had gone into the station to buy an out-of-town newspaper from the haughty lady who rattled off "H'rid—Globe—Mail, sir!" And after I had succeeded in getting the paper, from her abstracted fingers which snatched at my 5 cents without even a glance, I had ambled absently to "Information."

It's really quite wonderful to stand there, even if careless people, with lingering hope, sprinting for the 3:15 when it is 3:17½, do knock against one with a resounding bang and a scattering of whatever portable material happens to be in one's hands at the moment. Above is that wondrous arch of the station across whose delicate dome marches the pageantry of glimmering stars, seeming to council patience. So, even though there's little or no time to be looking stardward when there's a 5:17 to be caught, what a place for a rendezvous!

People who arrange to meet "by the clock" are always late. That's one of the first things you notice. The procedure of the one who arrives first is always the same: a strolling approach, a pleasant glance at the clock, a sweeping survey of the passing crowds. Minutes speed by marked off with the little click of the automatic clock. Then the waiting one strolls to the bookstall and glances with a now somber eye at the gay-jacketed novels, sniffs a bit at the ill-concealed frivolity of some of them, frowns broodingly at the subtlety of a misleading title, remembers suddenly and strolls back to "Information." Others are there, looking expectant or ironic. It's gloomy business, this waiting for people.

That is, it is unless you happen to observe the various little conveniences about the galleries of the station devised for just the purpose of helping those who have to wait. For instance, in the gallery at one end of the room is the queer little "first train run by steam," with its amusingly equal and partly smokestacked engine and its train of three stage coaches, dull yellow and brown. Furthermore, the moment one raises one's eyes to the balcony where the first train stands so snugly, one raises them involuntarily higher, to the successive levels where people, reduced by distance to pygmy proportions, cross and recross the tiered bridges just back of the enormous grained windows. They are silhouetted against the sky and seem to be walking on the fringe of the world. Yet they walk with vigor; no one loiters on those fantastic bridges.

Oh, yes, and on the other balcony, opposite the first train, there is another exhibition. Sometimes it is a model village, a model of imagination, for surely no human being would want to live in such an impeccable place, where the white paint is all too white and the lawns all too even, and everything plainly says, "Don't muss me up." Sometimes it is a textile exhibit, with a dilapidated spinning wheel in one corner with its thatch of ash gold and heaps of flax, and finally some cotton and woolen goods. Again it is a vast and imposing array of unnatural-looking fruits and vegetables in glittering glass jars, neatly labeled. And there is a woman with several large diamonds on her fingers and a stately erect feather in her modish hat, who explains glibly to people on the wing how they can turn the harvest of the gardens and orchards most of them do not own into just such delicious results.

Of course this is all beside the point, but some day you'll be keeping—that is, trying to keep—an appointment at "Information," and you won't become nearly so distrustful if you can notice these things.

However, not every one keeps appointments at "Information" or means to. "By the left-hand lion," means, surely, the intellectual dignity of the Library, and from the time the great doors swing open in the morning the little particles of sand on the granite steps grudge gently under the feet of earnest young men, their eyes fixed with purpose, their arms filled with imposing tomes. Apparently there are plenty of these earnest ones who spend their entire days and evenings at the Library. The "left-hand lion" means no more to them than a starting point for an enchanted country.

There is a part of One Hundred and Tenth Street filled with hairless women muffled in costly wraps, moving in a sluggish parade up and down a scant three blocks with their yellow and dark blue and gray and white perambulators, the babies merely incidental onlookers at their mothers' in-

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada
TELEPHONE 127 ST. BOSTON
MARCH 26, 1921

duigence in the social amenities of the neighborhood.
Some night, some lovely warm, early-spring night, make a rendezvous at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. It is altogether well worth seeing, for spontaneously, for life as it is, for optimism for the glitter of thousands of lights, for the musical cadences of hundreds of rich contralto voices, for the melody of pungent odors, the sight of laughter in babies' black eyes, the sound of a trifling, old-world melody filtering down on the heads of those who stand on the sidewalks and in the curbsways and talk, and—on the vivid naturalness of it all!

ANDREW MARVELL IN POLITICS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Marvell, poet, patriot and friend of Milton will be celebrated at Hull by a visit to the old Grammar School where Marvell's father was master.

by a procession to the Marvell statue in the center of the city, an address by Augustine Birrell, and by an exhibition of relics including the 300 odd letters, on five folio sheets of paper, in which Marvell told his employers, the burgesses of Hull, what was happening at Westminster. Marvell was paid to be M. P. for Hull, at the rate of 8s. 8d. for every day the Parliament lasted, and he took his wages until the end of his days. To do so was unusual, even in a period when every political man had his price, but Marvell in other respects showed himself strong proof against corruption. He was lodging in Maiden Lane, just off the Strand, when Lord Danby, the Lord Treasurer, climbed his stairs with a message and a bribe from King Charles II, but found him too honest and too proud to accept it. Danby had slipped an order for £1000 on the Treasury into his hand and turned to leave.

"My lord, I request another moment," said Marvell, and called for his servant-boy, "Jack, child," he said, "what had I for dinner yesterday?" "Don't you remember, sir," said Jack, child, "You had the little shoulder of mutton."

"Very right, child. What have I for dinner today?" "Don't you know, sir, that you bid me lay the bladebone to broil?" "Tis so; very right, child. Go away. My lord," he added, turning to Danby, "do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided. There's your piece of paper; I want it not. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents. The ministry may seek men for their purpose; I am not one."

Throughout his life Marvell was more given to right than to party, and if the charge be brought against him that his satires were bitter and violent, it must be remembered that he lived in a bitter and violent age, and that everything attributed to him did not come from his pen. He admired Cromwell because he put down anarchy with a strong hand; he would have stood true to Charles I had Charles I kept faithful. No advocate of the divine right of kings, Marvell would pen those famous lines which recall the last scene in Charles' life, and are perhaps the best tribute to that ill-fated monarch:

He nothing common did, or mean, Upon that memorable scene, Nor called the gods, with vulgar spite, To vindicate his hopeless night.

Walk-Over

Right now women are saying charming things about the pretty new styles at the Walk-Over store. The assortments are large. They satisfy your spring style expectancy.

A NEW STYLE NOTE
Straps are all the rage and they afford an opportunity for clever style designing. This is one of the new creations that has aroused great interest this spring. Made of a new shade of tan calf, with turned soles and Louis heels.

Moderately priced at \$1.00

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PRESIDENT LIMITS
PUBLIC AUDIENCES

Pressure of Official Business
Compels Mr. Harding to Deny
Unrestricted Entry to White
House—Many Vital Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Warren G. Harding yesterday made his first "capitulation." After the cabinet meeting the President told the representatives of the press that he had been forced by the pressure of business before him to cut off visitors who seek to confer with him, and that he had set aside three days each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, when he will be available for people seeking audience.

In the few weeks he has been in office the President has found that the concourse of visitors made it impossible for him to devote as much time as he felt he should to the public business, and declined, despite his unwillingness to close the door of the White House at any time, that in the public interest he ought to restrict the days for callers.

"I do not mind telling you," said the President, "that I have made my first capitulation today. I find that the work behind me will not permit of the continuation of the practice I have pursued since I took up the duties of President. Of course this does not apply to members of the cabinet. If I go without saying that they will always have access."

Many Urgent Demands

It was a foregone conclusion that the President could not continue to devote so much of his time to the daily round of callers. At the beginning of an administration, when political patronage is being distributed and thousands of offices are being shuffled, it is more or less necessary for the President to hear what all and sundry have to say. On the other hand, the very amiability of the President and his desire to cause disappointment had subjected him to a concourse of visitors drawn mainly by curiosity. To continue "open house" for those in the latter category would not have promoted the public business, in the opinion of the President.

Few really understand the seriousness of the situation that confronted President Harding. It was not only that he inherited a difficult and delicate international situation. The array of domestic questions, the necessity for the launching of a harmonious program of domestic legislation was a cause of much anxiety, and no one who comes in touch with the President can fail to realize the extent to which he feels his responsibility. His decision, therefore, to reserve more time for himself and the immediate problems before him, it is believed, will meet with general indorsement.

Cabinet Action Independent

In accordance with this policy to let the heads of the departments speak for themselves and the policy of the department, the President would not discuss the cabinet's consideration of the Russian trade question. He merely stated that the "hand-out" from the Department of State spoke for itself, and said that was all that was necessary for the day.

The President is very hopeful that he and his party leaders will be able to prepare a program of legislation for the special session of Congress. To accomplish this has not been an easy task. There were wide differences of opinion between leading Republican legislators as to whether tariff or revenue matters held the right of way in Congress. The differences were so acute at one time as to threaten a breach between the Senate and the House leaders, the latter insisting on tariff legislation as the sine qua non, whereas Senate experts in tariff and finance believed that the business interests of the country were primarily concerned with a revision of the war revenue laws. Mr. Harding has done his best to iron out the differences, indicating at all times a desire to be fair to every point of view. He is now hopeful that complete harmony will prevail so far as domestic legislation is concerned.

"There will be a program," he said, "Have no apprehension on that score."

The affairs of the United States Shipping Board are causing much concern to the President and to the cabinet. The President is finding it extremely difficult to get the kind of men who are capable of handling the affairs of the board. A survey of the board's affairs has convinced the President and the cabinet that the job demands the best administrative capacity of the country to take it out of the morass into which it has fallen. To secure these men is not so easy in time of peace, especially at the salary which the President is authorized to offer.

GRAIN MARKETING
PLAN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation has announced to the people of the State that the farmers' grain market "Committee of 17," of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in session at Kansas City, has voted unanimously to recommend a grain marketing plan based essentially on the incorporation of a grain growers' cooperative national sales agency. It is proposed to incorporate the national sales agency in the form of a non-stock, non-profit, grain growers' cooperative organization, which will provide for the marketing of grain by virtue of contracts with farmers' cooperative elevators or

with local grain growers' cooperative associations. When the plan is finished, it will be submitted to a convention of the various farmers' organizations interested in approving it as a means of improving the grain marketing of the nation.

PICTURE EXHIBITORS
FOR CLEANER FILMS

Effort Apparent to Avoid a
Stricter Censorship—Need of
Supervision or Cooperation Said
Now to Be More Imperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The motion picture exhibitors want clean pictures as much as anybody, and have always advocated them." This sentence in a protest made by exhibitors to the Luau-Clayton Film Censorship Bill now before the Legislature at Albany, is one of those blanket declarations against censorship, frequently made by exhibitors or producers, which the advocates of clean pictures take with a grain of salt.

The whole question of censorship seems to be coming to a climax just now, and without questioning the sincerity of the above remark by a member of the Motion Picture Theaters Owners Association, or the insistence of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, or the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, in opposing censorship from any source outside the industry, the film player knows that the screen needs cleaning up, and that it is difficult to see where much improvement has been registered lately.

Specific Case Cited

For instance, a feature film is being shown in this city now which contains one scene which no board of review or censor worthy of the name would tolerate for a moment. This scene is in the picture called "The Greatest Love." Not only is the scene in itself distressing to players, but it is wholly unnecessary. The dull imagination would understand the thread of the story just as clearly if the scene was cut out entirely. As shown, it satiates no one except those to whom the salacious appeals. And at the office of that institution yesterday it was said that this film had been "passed by the National Board of Review."

It is recognized, of course, that censorship can be carried too far, especially when administered under different conditions in different states. Proof of this is the well-known instance of the film "Carmen," which, when the Pennsylvania censors got through with it, was cut down to something like a fraction of its original length, chiefly because Carmen's use of tobacco was illegal in that State. But those who wish to see clean pictures sincerely hope that there is more in the producers' recent promise to clean up the screen themselves than might appear on the surface. It is regarded as encouraging that the producers in the east are opposed to showing a picture in which a woman recently acquitted at a trial in which she was charged with the commission of a capital crime was to have appeared.

Friction Apparent

There is some friction between Dr. Crafts, head of the International Reform Bureau, and William A. Brady, president of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, because of the former's opposition to Washington recently, after attending a conference with the film men here, gave out a statement favoring federal censorship. Mr. Brady insists, and has so written to Dr. Crafts, that the latter practically agreed to hold up work toward censorship until the producers were given the opportunity to prove their intention to clean up the screen themselves. And Dr. Brady says Dr. Crafts was acting in bad faith by rushing into print with another censorship statement.

The public which desires clean pictures, however, cares little for controversies between Dr. Crafts and Mr. Brady, or for statements such as the one quoted from the state exhibitors. If the industry itself can censor its own pictures and will, then the public desires to see more evidence of this than it has discovered thus far. And if censorship is the only other way out for the prevention of such scenes as the one cited above, then the player favors censorship. All, however, are agreed that the time has come for definite action which will show and continue to show results.

NEW REED COLLEGE PRESIDENT

PORTLAND, Oregon—Richard F. Scholz, professor of history at the University of Washington, has been chosen president of Reed College to succeed William T. Foster, who resigned in December, 1919. Dr. Scholz received his bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, and was selected as the first Rhodes scholar from Wisconsin in 1904. For three years he studied abroad, returning to begin a series of teaching positions that included lecturing professorships at Wisconsin, Harvard, the universities of California and Washington.

CHINESE FUND AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The raising of funds for Chinese aid is going ahead with most encouraging results. It was stated from the Near East China fund headquarters. Donations of money are coming in daily, and a great spirit of good will is everywhere being expressed. The wheat growers of the Umatilla district, the orchardists and the salmon packers are giving most generously. The local Chinese have already sent more than \$1000.

LANSING RECORD
DRAWS CRITICISM

William C. Bullitt, Formerly a
State Department Attaché,
Takes Issue With Narrative
of Negotiations in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing's personal narrative of the Paris peace negotiations will inevitably cause a great deal of controversial comment. One of the first to criticize Mr. Lansing's statements is William C. Bullitt, formerly connected with the State Department, whose disagreement with high American officials in Paris led to the abrupt severing of his connection with the delegation and formed the basis for sensational testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Bullitt says, in an open letter to Mr. Lansing, that the former Secretary of State did not once advocate the ratification of the Treaty in any of the memoranda written by him in Paris and quoted in his book. In a telegram to the President, written some four months after his conversation with Mr. Lansing, Mr. Bullitt said that although he had criticized the Treaty in his conversation with Mr. Bullitt, he had followed his criticism by saying, "nothing ought to be done to prevent the speedy restoration of peace by signing the Treaty."

Mr. Bullitt declares that he has compared the contents of the telegram with the memorandum dictated to his secretary directly after the conversation of May 19, 1919, and finds that there is no such advocacy of ratification of the Treaty in the memorandum. Stand on Reservations

"In your statement on page 278 of your book lies, perhaps, the explanation of the discrepancy between the contemporary record and your later telegram to the President," says Mr. Bullitt. "You were not alone when you became 'convinced,' after conversations with the President in July and August, 1919, that he would not consent to any effective reservations, the political course seemed to be to endeavor to secure ratification without reservations." Had you believed in May, what in September you said you believed in May, you would not have had to be convinced in July and August. Your telegram of September 16 to the President was clearly an evasion, and the argument you base on it in your book has no foundation in the facts established by the contemporary evidence.

"In regard to your other criticisms, I have only this to say. As you point out ably in your book, hostility to the Treaty was widespread throughout the American delegation in Paris. Apart from the bitter verbal criticisms and memoranda, you record that on the very day you received my letter of resignation you received also 'letters from five of our principal experts protesting against the terms of peace and stating that they considered them to be an abandonment of the principles for which America fought.' In addition, you record the fact that 'one of the officials whose relations with the President were of a most intimate nature, said that he was in a quandary about resigning' and that 'another and more prominent adviser of the President' was most bitter.

No Sign of Bitterness

"Of this bitter feeling against the Treaty among those sent to negotiate it, which is now revealed in your book, no first-hand word had come to those representatives of the American people elected to consider the ratification of the treaties when I was summoned to testify before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. If the open diplomats, which you advocate in your book means anything, it means, in the case of the United States, that the American people, through their elected representatives, have a right to know what a treaty means, and the opinions of the men actively engaged in its negotiation as to the obligations it imposes. No conversation about official business can honestly be kept secret from the representatives of the American people, elected to deal with that business and engaged in seeking facts upon which to base their judgment. Our conversation of May 19, 1919, dealt with the most vitally important official business before the United States."

GAS WELL TAXATION
ON PRODUCTION BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The Board of State Affairs of Louisiana has just issued an order directing the assessment and taxation of land on which gas wells have been drilled on a basis of production of gas from each well. Heretofore, though oil wells have been assessed and taxed on a production basis, no such taxation has been attempted against gas wells, and the new order has created much lively discussion in the large natural gas fields around Shreveport, Houma, Monroe, Alexandria, and other cities which use this gas for fuel and lighting purposes as well as power.

LIQUOR MONOPOLY TO BE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Premier's resolution to memorialize the federal government for a provision

Genuine Antiques
AT
SAMPSON'S
56 Pemberton Square, Boston
Antique Furniture, China,
Pictures and Bricks—broad
Furniture Repaired.

cial monopoly of the right to import liquor, has been adopted by the Legislature by a vote of 22 to 14. The government members, the Independents and the Laborites voted together for the resolution, which was solidly opposed by the Conservatives, who argued that the right to exercise such control over imports already exists in the Doherty Act, a federal measure which gives provinces jurisdiction over the import question.

CANADIAN INDIANS
MAY NOT MIGRATE

In Order to Avoid Enfranchisement
Six Nations Tribe May
Emigrate to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—Word from Syracuse, New York, that asylum had been sought there and elsewhere in the United States by Canadian Indians who were determined to resist compulsory enfranchisement is not borne out by any of the chiefs in authority among the Six Nations here. The story had it that 8600 members of the Six Nations tribe located on a reserve near this city were planning to migrate in order to avoid the responsibility of Canadian citizenship, and that a great council was announced to discuss a plan of campaign. No such council has been suggested among the Indians here and the prospect of complete enfranchisement is not so great as to be alarming. Neither are there half as many Indians on the Six Nations reserve as the story indicates.

There is, however, some foundation for the belief that migration has been considered by individual members of the tribe, and they have no hesitation in pointing out the reason for the proposed change of residence. The other main body of the Six Nations tribe in America is located in New York State, and there would be much to gain if it were amalgamated. As to the loyalty of the Canadian Six Nations to the British crown, however, there can be no question. The Six Nations reserve the Dominion in voluntary enlistments in the war, in proportion to the population, surpassing even Brant County, which had no mean record. They point out that they are not subjects of the British crown, but allies, and that they are still in existence and never repeated. Thus, during the war, they could not be conscripted, but could be called upon by the King or his personal representative to muster every available warrior to the side of the King to aid him in the war. It is pointed out, too, that the Prince of Wales was made an honorary chief of the tribe in the course of his visit to Canada a year ago.

In addition to a feeling of opposition to the proposal to enfranchise the Indian, there has been some feeling among the Six Nations over the question of the retention of their tribal laws. This calls for hereditary chieftains, the warriors having no voice in the government of the reserve. The chiefs, naturally, would like to retain all their present powers. But this is a purely Indian disagreement, as the British long ago agreed to protect the system, and if it is changed, the change takes place at the volition of the Indian himself.

The feeling here is that the Six Nations would never leave the British flag. They left the United States, after revolutionary days, to keep under its folds, and have ever proved most loyal to the British regime and to the treaty which binds them as allies to the King. They would protest against enfranchisement as a breach of their treaty rights, and indeed are now protesting and will continue to protest, but those in authority say the tribe would never take such a step as that announced by Syracuse.

The Syracuse story said that the Indians had been given 30 days in which to accept enfranchisement, and were annoyed at such an ultimatum. The fact is that no such limit is set. The 30 days may have referred to the length of time which the Indians are given for the appointment of a board to examine applicants for enfranchisement. There is now an application pending on the Six Nations reserve for citizenship and the Indians have not named their board. If they do not do so in 30 days, the government takes the necessary steps.

PRODUCTS OF BOYS'
AND GIRLS' CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The annual report of P. J. Scarbro, state club leader, shows that in 1920 the 6869 South Dakota youngsters enrolled in the boys' and girls' clubs produced products valued at nearly \$1,000,000. Production costs totaled \$302,913.51, leaving a net profit of \$578,718.10. The average gross production of each member reporting was \$153.94; the net production averaged slightly in excess of \$101. The report further shows that there were 526 organized boys' and girls' clubs in the State.

7085
Chocolates
BOSTON—WILSON
"The Ultimate in Candy"

LABOR SITUATION IN
CHINA REVIEWED

Social Consciousness of Nation
Will Force Employer to Take
Conciliatory Attitude Toward
Worker, Says Chinese Student

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Chinese social consciousness, as rather forcibly expressed through the press of the country, will in a large measure force the employer to take a conciliatory attitude toward the worker long before the Capital-Labor struggle arrives at a complicated stage, according to T. Chen, university fellow in sociology at Columbia University. Discussing the awakening of Labor in China and the labor situation in 1920, Mr. T. Chen says that it is reasonably certain that Chinese Labor has a strong desire to organize on a broader basis. Recent strikes, he says, have brought home to the worker the futility of individual bargaining and the inadequacy of small local unions. Chinese Labor will unequivocally strive for higher wages and shorter hours; the tendency is already manifest in many industries, he says.

"Entrance of women into industries will gradually assure their economic independence," he says. "This is encouraging. But with the emancipation of women, the clan family system will soon break down. The old-fashioned Chinese home now appears dull to certain classes of women as compared with the bustling and hustling of the factory."

Strike Is In Use

"The immediate elevation of the laborer will temporarily depend upon efforts of the capitalist," continued Mr. T. Chen. "For some time to come the illiterate worker will not be able to struggle advantageously with the better organized employer. The employer, on the other hand, cannot ruthlessly enslave the employee for the temperment of the Chinese social composition is strongly antagonistic to capitalistic exploitation at the expense of the human machine."

The slow increase in wages, he says, does not keep pace with the rapid rise in the cost of living, and Chinese workers have resorted to certain devices toward a partial realization of what might be termed "industrial democracy." Strikes, for example, are much in vogue, the most successful, according to Mr. T. Chen, being the Hongkong strike in the spring of 1920, when all industries in the town were completely stopped by the walkout of more than 9000 employees in the rice and sugar refining industries and also those of the telephone, telegraph, dockyard, street railway and express companies, who demanded a 40 per cent wage increase. The employers reluctantly granted an increase of 32.5 per cent for annual wages below \$100 and 30 per cent for those above \$100.

"The recent student movement to protest against the Japanese occupation of Shantung, the growth of export trade during the war, which meant a demand for more labor, and the boom of Japanese goods, all helped in the development of Chinese home industries, and the Labor consciousness awoke," said Mr. T. Chen. "Although national labor organization, as the term is understood in the United States, is making its appearance in China, local organizations for the welfare of the worker are numerous," says Mr. T. Chen. "These organizations are of two types—ancient and modern. Labor organizations on a modern basis is of recent growth. Before the revolution of 1911 the railway workers, miners, and cement employees of Tangshan, Province of Chihli, numbered more than 6000. Prompted by gregarious instinct and perhaps animated by a desire for self-elevation, they established a general meeting place for reading purposes and amusement.

"Then the revolution came. Enthusiastic workers saw need for a closer organization to meet new conditions. The Tangshan Labor Union, composed of some 300 members, was then formed. For a time it wished to affiliate itself with the Labor Party of Shanghai, which intended to be a national organization. Failing in the attempt, the Tangshan Labor Union resolved to devote its entire energy to the welfare of the workmen in the community.

Newer Types of Unions

"Still newer types of Labor organizations are the progressive National Labor Union and the Chinese Returned Laborers Union. Both absolutely refuse to have anything to do with politics. They are set to achieve two main things—the education of the worker and the increase of wages. Unlike the other labor organizations, they are not involved in the student movement, nor do they show sympathy in the

agitations by merchants in many cities. Their chief aim is to get mutual aid among the workers, and this, they believe, can be obtained only through educational uplift of the working class. So far as we can judge they are not socialistic, nor unintelligently radical.

"One sign of the conciliation and cooperation between Capital and Labor in China is the wholehearted effort on the part of employers to promote the welfare of the workers. This is little to be wondered at, for in a social system such as the Chinese have, humanism is highly developed, but the crass for money at a human sacrifice is scorned by many, educated and uneducated alike."

LARGER SUPPLY OF
TEACHERS FORESEEN

Announcement That a Majority
of the Mt. Holyoke College
Senior Class Will Become
Teachers Gratifies Educators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcement that a majority of 200 young women, to be graduated from Mt. Holyoke College in June, will enter the teaching profession, is looked upon by many educators as a vindication of statements made at the close of the war that unless teachers' salaries were generally raised throughout the United States there would be few graduates of the high schools who would enter the normal schools and colleges with the purpose of fitting themselves to become teachers in the public schools.

The president of the Student Government, association of Mt. Holyoke College, Miss Mary E. Manson, said that the "low salaries paid to teachers, as well as the more attractive opportunities for advancement offered by other professions have kept graduates of women's colleges from becoming teachers in recent years. Now, however," she said, "the present scale of teachers' salaries permits a girl to support herself after graduation, and with this surety she is willing to make some sacrifice in order to fill a national need."

Although educators are generally agreed that the movement for higher teachers' salaries has not yet advanced to the point at which they would be considered a commensurate return for the service rendered, they feel that gratifying progress has been made and that with the outlook of further recognition a sufficient number of young men and women to carry on the work of educating the millions of children in the United States can be induced to enter the teaching profession and wipe out the tremendous shortage of trained teachers that has existed ever since war activities began to draw them away from the schools. It is pointed out that the young women entering the teaching profession from the colleges are prepared for high school work and few of them take up elementary school work. In Massachusetts a majority of the teachers in the grades receive their training in the normal schools the attendance at which has been at a low ebb since the United States entered the world war. Nothing like the number of teachers necessary for the work has been registered.

The opening of the present school year in the normal schools, however, saw a considerable increase in enrollment, but educators point out that the class which entered last September will not be available for teaching purposes for two or three years, and that in the meanwhile the schools are depending solely upon the existing entirely inadequate supply, supplemented by the comparatively few trained teachers which the normal schools are now graduating.

In some of the rural districts in New England schools are still closed because of the teacher shortage and in others the graduates of the high schools have been pressed into the service without regard for qualification or training.

UNION RULES AND
BUILDING COSTS

Construction Engineer Blames
Restrictive Rules Within the
Labor Organizations for Part
in High Building Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Restrictive rules and regulations within the unions, rather than the fundamental right of Labor to organize, are responsible for the building situation, according to Charles R. Gow, construction engineer and former United States Army colonel in charge of the South Boston army base, who, in an address to a meeting of civil engineers, asserted that labor union rules are responsible for an increase of 25 per cent in building costs. Mr. Gow declared that he was not presenting a case against the right of workers to organize, but that he felt that the economic consequences of certain of the mechanical details of union operation are dangerous and that the procedure is open to criticism.

There is a tendency among labor unions, the speaker said, to resent advice offered by those who are really friends of the unions. People who criticize methods of unions are characterized as opponents of the movement, Mr. Gow declared, and attempts to urge reforms which would benefit the organizations have been rejected. He pointed out, however, that "if an act is wrong, it is just as wrong when committed by a labor union as when coming from a highwayman or any other person."

"One trouble," Mr. Gow continued, "is that we have set up two distinct standards for two separate groups, both of them engaged in the same service. In the one class, the employing group, we have established the fundamental requirement that for them to set up a fixed standard of wages for service is unlawful, and that for them to agree among themselves as to the conditions under which they shall operate is unlawful. But in the case of the other group we have taken exactly the opposite stand, though there is no valid reason why either group should not be allowed to combine for their own benefit provided in so doing they do not unjustly affect the interests of the public at large."

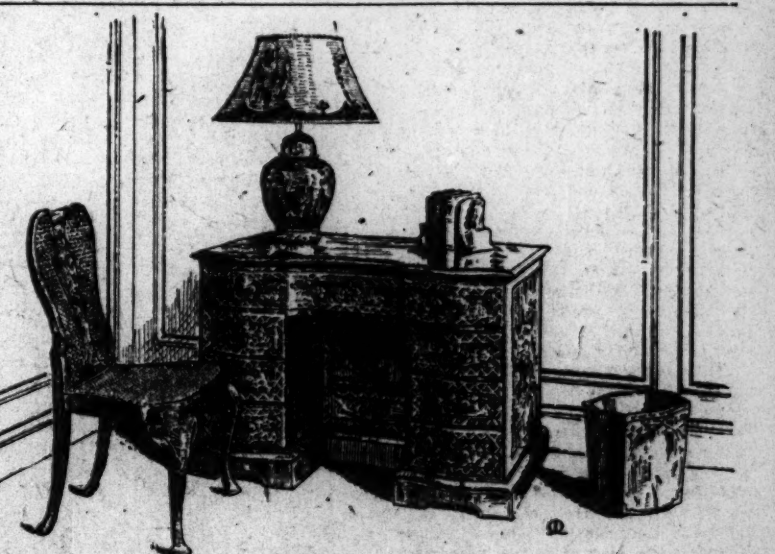
"One item in the inefficiency of Labor has been produced, not by natural causes, but by the attempt on the part of organized workers to dictate in detail the conditions under which they shall furnish employment and even to assume the control of operations themselves with a view to promoting their own self-interest. This condition is manifested through the unions putting into their agreements certain requirements known as working rules, to which the men and the employers are supposed once they become parties to the agreement. In the beginning this was not a serious matter, but it has grown and has today reached enormous proportions so far as its effect on the economies of work is concerned."

Mr. Gow condemned the restrictive rules which curb the output of the workers and which prescribe such things as a certain width of brush for a painter. In the last analysis, he declared, the labor unions as conducted thus far have not been a "beneficent institution," although they are a great potential power in this direction. Mr. Gow urged the necessity of introducing the policy of thrift into production, declaring that "if there are any groups, such as the trade union groups, who deny responsibility, we must get along without them."

TELEPHONE RAISE ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The city yesterday obtained a temporary injunction restraining the New York Telephone Company from putting into effect new schedules involving a 28 per cent rate increase.



UNCOMMONLY distinguished
furniture, draperies, rugs,
lamps, at prices distinguished
for their uncommon moderation.

Paine Furniture Co.
BOSTON

BARMORE CASE IS CITED AS WARNING

Homeopathic Physician Declares It Is Illustration of Ambition of Allopathic School to Establish Medical Autocracy

This is the seventh article on the struggle of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," for liberty from the custody of the health commissioner of Chicago. Previous articles appeared in the issues of February 26, March 2, March 3, March 9, March 14 and March 15.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Under the pretext that they are taking care of the public health they are interfering with and violating rights and liberties of private individuals in matters that do not properly come under the control of health officials," declared Dr. J. B. S. King, who has practiced homeopathic medicine in this city for 35 years, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in which he commented on the treatment received by Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," at the hands of the health department of this city. Dr. King is the author of two books on chemistry, is editor of Medical Advance, formerly president of the International Homeopathic Association, and former professor of chemistry at Hahnemann and Heriing medical colleges.

For 14 months, as related in previous articles, Mrs. Barmore has been fighting for liberation from the custody of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city.

Aim of Medical Autocracy

"The Barmore case," said Dr. King, "is one more illustration of the ambition of the dominant medical school, allopathy—which has been endeavoring for years to establish a medical autocracy in the United States by means of which large sums of money will be taken from the taxpayers for the support of an army of medical politicians."

"Medical politicians as a rule are not experienced or practical physicians; their main object is to get salaries and this is done under the specious guise of preserving and taking care of the public health. This is illustrated in the Barmore case."

"If it was only the public health that occupied the attention of these politicians (however insincere might be their work), we would not have a great deal of fault to find. That is to say, so long as they attended as their peculiar province, the purity of public drinking water, the non-contamination of air with odors and smoke, the inspection of milk and other foods at public sale, and other strictly public health matters, their work might be allowed to be about as good as that of other politicians. They try to push the family physician to one side, to take away from him his freedom in diagnosing and prescribing, and to make him but one unimportant wheel in the great medical-political machine. This tendency was illustrated in the Barmore case when they intimidated Mrs. Barmore, making her submit, contrary to the advice of her doctor, to laboratory tests."

Examples of Encroachments

"The family doctor must report many diseases with which health officials should have nothing to do, so that they may have a finger in the pie and magnify their importance in the newspapers. Under the pretext that their science is infallible, their diagnoses always right, and their conclusions always correct, they advocate and enforce vaccination, for smallpox, typhoid fever, and other diseases, the compulsory examination of school children, and the treating of such on their diagnosis."

"They insist as far as possible upon the use of their system of medicine and the application of their ideas in the treatment of disease. This is entirely unwarranted and is based upon the assumption that health officials are in the forefront of progress and have the best and only correct knowledge of disease and its cure."

"Medicine is by no means an exact science; there are different schools of medicine and men have different ideas as to the nature and treatment of diseased states."

"All these people have a right to their opinion; they have a right to use the treatment of their choice for themselves and their families. It is manifestly an offense against freedom and a violation of constitutional rights for any body of men to assume infallibility and the authority to apply their own peculiar ideas upon free men and free women. It is only when the whole civilized world has agreed upon a system of treatment that any such procedure as that of the Barmore case should be thought of."

"The people are not awake to the dangers that threaten them; they are threatened with the domination of a medical autocracy that tends to invade the most intimate affairs of the family, to dictate measures not approved by the family physician nor the head of the family; it assumes power to regulate marriage, repair teeth, advise unwarranted operations, incarcerate alleged disease carriers and otherwise interfere with the rights of individuals, and all this obnoxious work is done with money drawn from the oppressed public in the form of taxes."

CHICAGO BEGINS DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With the turning ahead for one hour of clocks in Chicago tonight, in accordance with

the daylight saving ruling, this city will have the same time as New York until the time there is advanced on the last Sunday in April. When daylight saving was adopted in Chicago last year, it was done chiefly to bring about an adjustment of banking hours which would create no conflict between the two cities, as New York advanced its time before Chicago considered such a measure. This year the conflict will be the other way around, until New York time is advanced.

Suburban towns are also advancing their time to coincide with that of Chicago, and many railroads are announcing changes in schedules. Daylight saving for the whole State is proposed in a measure offered in the state Legislature by Representative Thomas J. O'Grady of Chicago, which would advance the time for the entire State from April 1 to October 1 of each year.

OCCUPATION OF SIBERIA BY JAPAN

Washington Interested in Report Tokyo Foreign Office Has Announced Plans for Stationing Troops on the Mainland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department is interesting itself in reports from Tokyo quoting the Japanese War Office as saying that Japanese troops would be stationed at Nicolaevsk and other points on the mainland of Siberia. Officials indicated that the department might later have something to say on the subject. It is believed that the American Embassy in Tokyo will be instructed to report on the facts and possibly to request a statement from the Japanese Foreign Office before the State Department addresses the Japanese Government directly on the question of Japanese occupation of Siberian territory.

There is reason to believe that the State Department is giving careful consideration to the whole Far Eastern situation, particularly to those aspects of it which relate to the possible intention of the Japanese War Office to occupy permanently Siberian territory, and to the problems of the Trans-Siberian and the Chinese Eastern Railways. It is indicated that Far Eastern problems will soon be discussed at a Cabinet meeting.

It was learned yesterday that last month the Inter-Allied Railway Committee was reported from Vladivostok to have decided that the Russian railway officials need not obtain Japanese permission to move their rolling stock, but in any case of doubt the committee's inspectors should decide. It is now learned that the Japanese insist on their right to prohibit the removal of Russian rolling stock. The following official statement was quoted as indicating the view of the Japanese military authorities:

"With regard to the order issued by the Japanese command prohibiting the export of railway materials, and in order to avoid misinterpretation of this measure, the chief of field communication of the Japanese troops, Major-General Siboo, explains this step. Stating that the Japanese command never interfered with Russian internal affairs, he said: '1. The region which is in the sphere of influence of the inter-allied management of railways consists of the whole Chinese Eastern Railway and the southern part of the Ussuri Railway. All other railways are beyond the influence of the said management. 2. The prohibition by the Japanese command of carrying out rolling stock and railway property is in entire accordance with the principles of the inter-allied management, and this measure the Japanese command was compelled to take with a view to securing the position of the Japanese troops. 3. The detainment of silver coin and further valuables is made in accordance with the agreement reached between the Russian and the Japanese authorities. 4. The administration of the military field communication of the Japanese troops does not interfere with the dispositions regarding the movement of trains, as well as with general operation, with the exception of those cases mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present explanation.'"

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"The administration of the military field communication of the Japanese troops does not interfere with the dispositions regarding the movement of trains, as well as with general operation, with the exception of those cases mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present explanation."

FEDERAL BUILDING REVIVAL IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Solution of the unemployment and building problems by the carrying out of the program for public improvements for which appropriations have already been made, was prepared by Dr. A. H. R. Atwood, secretary of the general advisory board of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau and in-charge of industrial relations for the Benjamin Electrical Manufacturing Company, speaking yesterday before the round-table meeting of the City Club.

"In the United States today," said Dr. Atwood, "there are appropriations aggregating \$62,000,000 for the building of public roads, bridges, buildings, etc. If this money were put to work at once on these greatly needed public improvements which have been allowed to drag for four or five years, 500,000 men could be given work for three months. In that time business would be righted, the buying demand would come to life, and the general employment situation would take care of itself."

GUARANTEES ASKED OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Evidence of Changes Insuring Production Must Be Offered Before the United States Can Consider Trade Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There is to be no change in the attitude of the United States Government toward Russia as long as it is under the domination of the Bolsheviks. This was definitely decided at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the reasons for maintaining the stand already taken by the government are set forth by the Secretary of State in a statement which was cabled to the American consul at Rerai, to be handed by him to Mr. Litvinoff, plenipotentiary representative of the Russian Republic in Estonia, who, a few days ago, transmitted an appeal on behalf of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for the reestablishment of trade relations between Russia and the United States.

The statement sent by the Secretary of State was as follows: "The Government of the United States views with deep sympathy and grave concern the plight of the people of Russia and desires to aid by every appropriate means in promoting proper opportunities through which commerce can be established on a broad basis. It is manifest to this government that in existing circumstances there is no assurance for the development of trade, as the supplies which Russia might now be able to obtain would be wholly inadequate to meet her needs and no lasting good can result so long as the present causes of progressive impoverishment continue to operate. It is only in the productivity of Russia that there is any hope for the Russian people and it is idle to expect resumption of trade until the economic bases of production are securely established."

Conditions of Production "Production is conditioned upon the safety of life, the recognition by firm guarantees of private property, the sanctity of contract and the right of free labor. If fundamental changes are contemplated, involving due regard for the protection of persons and property and the establishment of conditions essential to the maintenance of commerce, this government will be glad to have convincing evidence of the consummation of such changes, and until this evidence is supplied this government is unable to perceive that there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."

The directness and candor of the message appears to indicate that the government has a definite policy and that it has no intention of being swayed from it except by the establishment in Russia of a government under which the Russian people will be able to produce and sell their commodities, as is done by other nations. The fact that other governments may, for reasons of their own, make agreements or sign treaties with the Soviet Government of Russia will have no effect on the line to be pursued by the United States. When Mr. Hoover issued a statement recently in regard to the inadvisability of opening trade relations with Soviet Russia, it was asserted by Bolshevik sympathizers that this was only his own personal view and that Mr. Hughes when he came to review the situation would probably reach a different conclusion, but the statement made by Mr. Hughes yesterday in answer to the Russian appeal embodied the substance of what Mr. Hoover had said and there is no indication that any member of the Cabinet held a differing opinion. Certainly the President gave the policy his frank and full approval.

Commission Not Mentioned

The proposal of the All-Russian Executive Committee to send a delegation to America to talk over the subject was not referred to by Mr. Hughes in his message. It is not expected that any such delegation will be sent, since the matter is so definitely dealt with by the government that it leaves no opening for further negotiations, and it is not believed that the presence of such a commission is desired, or in fact, that a mission of that kind could be admitted. At a conference held late yesterday Mr. Hoover made the following statement:

"Secretary Hughes' statement on the Russian trade situation this afternoon shows the complete agreement in the views of the whole Administration. 'As a matter of trade the first thing to be determined about Russia is if and when they change their economic system. If they do change its basis as to accept the right of private property, freedom of labor, provide for the safety of human life, etc., there is hope of their recovery from the miseries of famine; there is hope of a slow recovery in production and the rebuilding of trade. Importance of Recovery

"Nothing is more important to the whole commercial world than the recovery of productivity in Russia. However, without a fundamental change in their whole economic structure there will be no consequential trade or production and no stoppage of continuous degeneration."

Mr. Hoover, in informal discussion, brought out conditions as he believes they exist in Russia. Not only is there no productivity but there is no incentive to productivity, since whatever the peasants produce is taken or controlled by the Soviets. They have only the gold, regarding which so much is said, to exchange for goods from other countries. That gold, if it is being sent out of the country, will soon be exhausted. There is only

enough to provision the Russian people for about two months. It is understood.

The United States never imported very extensively from Russia. What was done and what it is desired to do again is so to reestablish conditions in Russia that western Europe can do business with Russia and that the United States can, in turn, do business with western Europe. As it is, Russia at a standstill is holding up business everywhere.

Senate Opinion

Members of the Senate have manifested great interest in recent phases of the Russian question.

"I favor removing any artificial barriers which prevent trade with Russia," said Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska. "I believe it would be a step in the direction of restoring normal relations in international affairs. Probably Russia has little to sell us; probably, also, she has not much with which to pay for anything that she might buy of us. I think, therefore, any immediate effect of resuming business would not be large. Once begun, however, the rent of business would grow steadily. 'One of the artificial barriers against selling goods to Russia is that we have declined to accept her gold at our mints. I doubt the wisdom of this action or the justification for it, unless all the nations of the world can unite in the policy. 'The danger that once existed of political propaganda inspired and paid for by the Russian Government has practically disappeared. It is understood, however, that the establishment of trade relations with Russia does not involve diplomatic relations and does not involve the political recognition of the Soviet Government."

The picture shows the types of ships of the American merchant marine, from colonial times, when the interference with colonial trade with the West Indies by the Navigation Acts was one of the causes of the Revolution; through the privateering days of the two wars with Great Britain to the days of the clipper ships, when the United States merchant marine carried 90 per cent of its ocean tonnage. All these ships were shown by the use of models, constructed by experts, from the designs in the Navy Department at Washington.

Coming to modern times the film reviews the great growth of coastwise trade, which at the start of the war exceeded in tonnage the entire merchant fleet of every maritime nation except Great Britain. Then the great shipyards at Hog Island are shown, and the details of the new oil-burning ships, with charts showing the time and labor saved in loading and unloading. The methods of training the officers and crews at the Great Lakes Training Station are also depicted. The part played by the "bridge of ships" in winning the world war, with illustrations of camouflage ships and the loaded transports, with the food ships both during and since the war, are also pictured.

Both on the film and in Admiral Benson's speech, great insistence was

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Asserting that "the men who are trying to drive a wedge between America and the British Empire" are "traitors to American civilization" and that "the future not only of America, but of civilization, rests with the unity of the English speaking peoples," Dr. Asbury E. Krom addressed Swarts Lodge of Odd Fellows at its fiftieth anniversary dinner.

"Freedom is the greatest human desire we know," said Dr. Krom. "It is not, however, distinctly an American ideal. It roots itself back in the very heart of the Anglo-Saxon race. At the time of the American Revolution that Englishman, Edmund Burke, declared, 'The sons of England love liberty and the more you give them, no matter how far away they may be, the more they love their mother country.'"

"How well was this statement exemplified in the recent war when those colonies to which England granted the greatest liberty rallied most loyally from the mother country was threatened by Germany. We in America are trying to realize a combination of two contrasting expressions—liberty and unity—and that we call democracy. "I want to remind you that democracy is yet only an experiment. It can still be a failure. Where are we to derive the inspiration for its success? The only way we can ever secure that inspiration is to go back to the origins of our national life. "We must remember that the foundation of this nation and the spirit which animates its institutions are not Spanish, German, Italian or Irish. The foundation of the nation, the spirit which fills its institutions is Anglo-Saxon. It is the Anglo-Saxon, and only the Anglo-Saxon, who has discovered the secret of developing a society that is free and yet surrenders itself to the necessary restraints which make for accord and effect unity."

HOME BUILDING AIDED IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota.—The Home Building Law of this State, which has just been enacted, in general terms gives the home builder the right to borrow up to 80 per cent of the value of his proposed building. He must own the lot clear and secure the approval of the municipal officers of his home town in order to secure the loan.

The business is to be handled through the rural credits department of the State, which has the final right of approval of the loan. The measure is the first effort along this line and is admittedly an experiment and subject to modifications in the future to meet actual conditions as they arise in the work of home building by those who take advantage of the law.

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PERMANENCE OF MERCHANT MARINE

Rear Admiral Benson Deplores Impression It Is Only War Measure—Motion Picture Depicts American Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The most dangerous feature of the shipping situation," Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, told the New York Press Club, "is the general impression that the creation of a merchant marine by the board, and the building of the new ships, were merely temporary war measures."

The occasion of this statement was the first public showing of the motion picture prepared under the auspices of the board, to show the part that the merchant marine has played in United States history and to educate the people of the United States, especially in the inland cities, to the state of "ship mindedness" held in the past, before the United States merchant marine reached the low position of recent years.

The picture had been previously shown only at the White House, before President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge and the members of the Cabinet, and had been highly indorsed by them, the Admiral said.

The picture shows the types of ships of the American merchant marine, from colonial times, when the interference with colonial trade with the West Indies by the Navigation Acts was one of the causes of the Revolution; through the privateering days of the two wars with Great Britain to the days of the clipper ships, when the United States merchant marine carried 90 per cent of its ocean tonnage. All these ships were shown by the use of models, constructed by experts, from the designs in the Navy Department at Washington.

Coming to modern times the film reviews the great growth of coastwise trade, which at the start of the war exceeded in tonnage the entire merchant fleet of every maritime nation except Great Britain. Then the great shipyards at Hog Island are shown, and the details of the new oil-burning ships, with charts showing the time and labor saved in loading and unloading. The methods of training the officers and crews at the Great Lakes Training Station are also depicted. The part played by the "bridge of ships" in winning the world war, with illustrations of camouflage ships and the loaded transports, with the food ships both during and since the war, are also pictured.

Both on the film and in Admiral Benson's speech, great insistence was

laid on the provision of the Shipping Act of 1916, creating the Shipping Board, that this merchant marine was ultimately intended for private ownership; not as a temporary measure, but as a permanent part of foreign trade development. Attention was called to the purpose of the film and the board to urge shippers to insist on American bottoms for American goods. Arrangements had been recently made, Admiral Benson said, to ship 500,000 tons of flour during the next year on board vessels.

Foreign competitors, who would ultimately suffer from United States competition, were responsible for most of the present difficulties of the board, he continued, by fixing ocean rates at a rate where board ships could not compete without loss, on account of the protection given the crews by the Shipping Act. Ships were now more numerous than shipments required, and rectification of trades routes to prevent over-tonnage had led to temporary retirement of many ships; they were not piling up charges at the docks, but were being held in the harbors ready for use as soon as the demand arose.

"But our merchant marine is here to stay," Admiral Benson said, "and we will not haul the flag down, and the sooner the world realizes this the better for all. This film is for that purpose, and will accomplish great results."

BUILDING INQUIRY BEGUN IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Investigation of alleged conspiracy in the building trades to restrict construction was begun yesterday with the first meeting of a legislative committee of six senators and seven representatives who will conduct their inquiries here. Organization of the committee was begun and the question of whether or not any of the meetings should be open to the public was discussed.

Allegations of illegal labor practices, restrictive agreements and calling of unfair strikes or threats are to be investigated, as well as the present prices of building materials such as sash, door and interior finish, plumbing, electrical supplies, lumber, sand, cement, brick and gravel.

TUG STRIKE CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—On receipt of the federal Department of Labor's promise to arbitrate the wage controversy, Thomas B. Healy, manager of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and chairman of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Engineers Executive Council yesterday ordered marine engineers on ocean-going tugs plying out of Atlantic and Gulf ports to return to work.

COLONEL ANDERSON ATTACKS LEGION

"Supergovernment to Put Over Schemes That Cannot Be Carried Out by Due Process of Law," Is His Description

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the American Legion "has turned itself into a supergovernment to put over schemes that cannot be carried out by due process of law and courts under a democratic form of government" is charged in the reply of Lieut.-Col. Alexander B. Anderson, veteran of the one hundred and sixty-fifth infantry, to the action of the legion's county executive committee in expelling him for his utterances at the Rhine protest meeting here.

Pointing out that he had withdrawn from the legion previous to the expulsion, Colonel Anderson asserts that the legion is prevented from working for the good of the soldier wholeheartedly by "its wealthy members and patrons," and has become a hindrance to obtaining aid for the men. He continues:

"They have been identified with many acts un-American, undemocratic and inimical to soldier interests. First, they worked to smash organized Labor and the right to strike. Next, they made the safety of the country depend on breaking Fritz Kreisler's fiddle. Then, as an organization, they discounted the soldiers bonus parade, and now they set themselves up as extraordinary censors to suppress freedom of speech on the part of anyone foolish enough to belong to them."

"It is remarkable how solemn a bluff the legion manages to make on such slender resources of soldier support. That is really the thing it does best. It assumes to speak as the mouthpiece of ex-service men, whereas its organization is nothing but a shell which is fast crumbling, for the great mass of service men has refused to join it. 'Your entire program of unbounded impudence, interference and superpatriotism insures a quick finish to the legion as now constituted, and presages its inevitable and speedy decay from inanition."

"A service man outside the misnamed American Legion is in the company of more real soldiers and better Americans than anyone that has had the misfortune to belong to your organization."

EXCISE TAX ACTION POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—In the Maine House of Representatives an order relating to the payment of excise tax by the railroads was indefinitely postponed.

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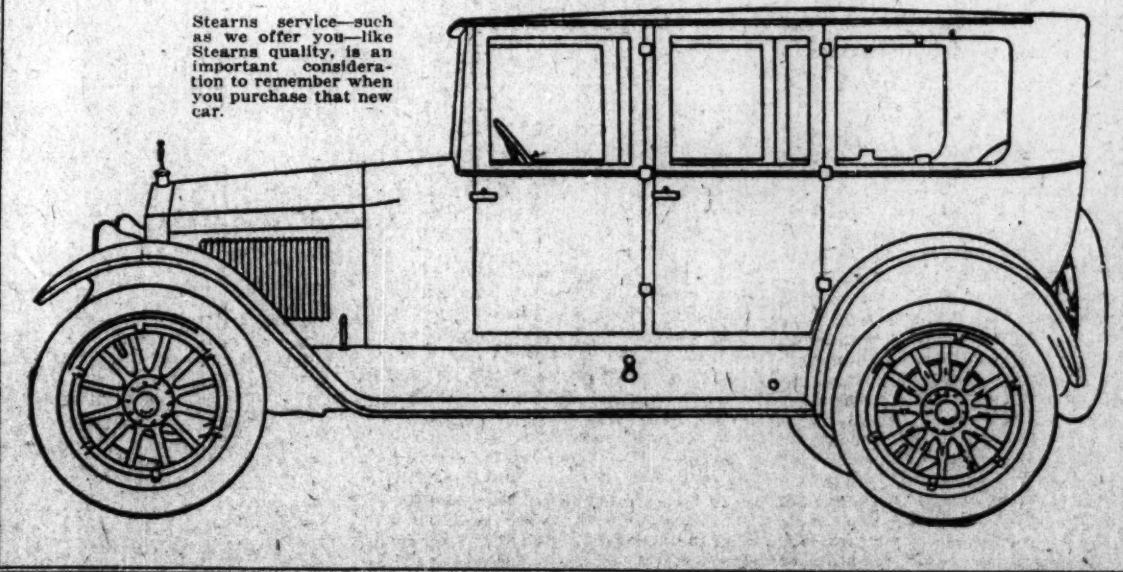
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IF INDIA WERE TO OBTAIN HOME RULE

Writer Shows Country Would Be Without Any Financial System, Credit, or Machinery for Moving Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CALCUTTA, India.—The tendency of many communities is to consist of a small minority of self-seeking extremists, a similar minority of reasonable individuals and a large majority who blindly follow any lead. The tone and behavior of the community as a whole depends on the respective influences of the two minorities. The majority is very liable to follow the extremist element, as the latter shouts and makes itself conspicuous, whereas the reasonable element is quiet and inconspicuous. On the other hand, in the end, the moderates have the advantage, in that the extremists either overdo the shouting or bring about a catastrophe, whereupon the majority turn against them wholeheartedly. This maxim holds good in most communities, in a regiment, a school of boys or a nation.

In India this law is in active operation in the present political situation. There are the extremists, represented by the Indian National Congress; the moderates, represented by the National Liberal Federation; and another group, the educated and semi-educated high-caste population in India. It is significant that the real India, the low-caste petty cultivator, does not enter into the problem. To justify this classification it is only necessary to study the proceedings and the resolutions of the respective recent representative congresses of the two parties.

Abusing the Empire

The Indian National Congress started with riots. Its form of argument was unsubstantiated abuse. It advocated violence and its resolutions would be ridiculous if they were not dangerous. With regard to the abuse, the most conspicuous example was the reference to "the blood-stained Empire of Britain"—the very Empire which has recently suffered so acutely in the cause of liberty and justice and which incidentally has saved India from German colonial rule.

What were the resolutions of the congress? It resolved to boycott: (1) all government subsidized education; (2) all foreign imports; (3) all cooperation with government. Also it advocated preaching disloyalty to Indian troops and the police force, in order to obtain complete "swaraj" (home rule) outside the British Empire. These aims, it was said, could be procured within nine months.

Supposing for one instant the congress obtained this "swaraj" and managed to boycott all foreign exports; where would the country be? Up to date every Indian-owned bank with very few exceptions has failed from mismanagement or embezzlement within two years of its opening. The country would be utterly without any financial system, without credit and without machinery for moving money.

Country Unprotected

Furthermore, there are no Indian railway experts or engineers. The Indians could not make a rail or repair an engine, or keep the telegraphs in order. The country would be without transport and communications. They could not make a rifle or a found of ammunition, nor could they officer an army. The country would be unprotected. This, be it remembered, with Afghanistan and the fanatical frontier tribes ready to descend on India at a moment's notice.

There is no organization or money to replace British subsidized education. The country would be without education. It is terrible to think of the state of the unfortunate cultivator without government, without protection, without relief in time of distress. To reach the harbor, the native Indian proposes to ram the ship over the breakwater instead of going round by the entrance. Who are the men who advocate this? Are they the extremists or the moderates? There can be no doubt about the answer. On the other hand, the moderates in the National Liberal Federation have set about matters in a constitutional manner; they have not threatened nor resorted to intimidation, force or abuse.

Choice of Majority Group

The future depends entirely on the choice of the majority group. It remains to be seen whether they will follow the moderates or the extremists. There is no doubt that the latter have overdone the shouting, bragging and vain promising. Even Colonel Wedgwood, the Labor member of Parliament, who attended the congress with the express intention of forwarding their cause, has been discouraged by their attitude. In an interview he said: "My impressions of the Nagpur congress were not favorable. There was no satisfactory method of securing minority representation. The future of politics in India is black." The general trend of events points to the fact that the weaklings are swaying over to the side of the moderates. There is very little doubt that the passions and prejudices of the moment would have subsided and common sense would have established itself by now, were it not for two important assets of the extremists, namely, Mr. Gandhi and intimidation. The fact that Mr. Gandhi is a religious ascetic in the eyes of India gives him enormous influence, and intimidation, though two-edged, is a formidable weapon in the hand of unscrupulous agitators. Space does not permit of the discussion of the probable results of the present position. Suffice it to say that the eventual satisfactory solution appears to be in sight, though it will require the greatest tact and care to prevent serious trouble in the meanwhile.

BETTER TRANSPORT NEEDED IN EUROPE

International Conference at Barcelona Aimed at Simplifying and Improving Transit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The recent international conference on communications and transport, which was held under the auspices of the League of Nations, at Barcelona, was presided over by the French delegate, Gabriel Hanotaux. It is interesting therefore to have from him a clear statement of the objects of the gathering. What it was hoped to do was to facilitate the means of transit between the various countries and to organize the liberty of transport. Railroads should be linked up and the régime of ports and canals simplified and unified. The conditions of international communication in Europe have fallen into a deplorable state largely owing to the war, and it is necessary for the restoration of normal commercial relations and the intensification of trade that the nations should combine in a cooperative effort. To coordinate their work was the essential purpose of the Barcelona Conference.

"There are representatives of more than 40 nations at the conference," declared Mr. Hanotaux. "The League of Nations is endeavoring to pursue a realist program and to bring about an improvement in international conditions. Such is the whole point of its existence. The Barcelona conference is above all technical and is of great importance to all those states which believe in peaceful development."

A Single Organism

"The world as it is organized today, as it has been organized during the past century, makes of the peoples, in the economic sense, a single organism. The solidarity of all countries, especially in respect of raw materials, their dependence on each other, their interlocking, their common interests, cannot be disputed. Whether it is a question of coal, of wheat, or of iron, or of oil, they are obliged to act more or less in common, in close collaboration. It becomes more necessary than ever to facilitate the means of exchange. It is highly desirable that they should aid each other for their mutual security and stability."

"Take for example those states which have no seaboard. Since the war in consequence of the diplomatic arrangements the number has considerably increased. Now it is imperative that they should have free access to the sea. There must be great common ways. Rivers must be internationalized, railroads must join these inland countries to the sea."

"In peace it is intolerable that there should be states which can shut off their neighbors from ports or from other countries. It is intolerable that there should be states which are more difficult in following certain methods that were practiced before the war. For the preservation of peace there must be full liberty of communication."

Liberty Appealed To

"What the conference wishes to do is to make a step toward the freedom of transit, to help in the restoration of international transport, whether by way of water or by way of rail. Thus it is an organization making for peace that we seek to create. The quarrels and the causes of friction which in the present state of international law might well lead to the most acute crisis and possibly to fresh wars must be averted. We make an appeal to the sentiment of liberty and justice. These sentiments we hope animate all nations whether they belong to the League or not."

Mr. Hanotaux did not pretend that great efforts would not be required before this end which the conference proposes to itself is reached. Ancestral selfishness, traditional suspicions, aggressive designs, exclusive thoughts, which have long governed the relations of many countries will have to be set aside. There must be born a clear sense of duty as well as of right, a perception of obligations as well as of privileges conferred by natural conditions and geographical accidents. The accords and recommendations of the conference are not intended to limit the sovereignty of any individual country. Countries are entitled to maintain their own right to regulate their proper affairs, but they should realize that in making concessions to others they are enriching themselves and benefiting the world in general.

America Looked To

"France," said Mr. Hanotaux, "can only gain by facilitating transit. That is a policy which she has long practiced. Her geographical position is such that she connects up many of the European countries and indeed is admirably placed between the continents. She has been described as the turntable of the world and she can become still more so. Wherever goods and travelers pass they leave riches, they create industries, they develop markets. Wherever men pass they imbibe ideas and French thought may thus be spread throughout the world. "South American states are all sending delegates to Barcelona. It is to be hoped that the United States will also cooperate sooner or later in this program. The practical measures to be taken present great problems. We have need of the assistance of American technicians. They could help also in the codification of the general principle of freedom of transit and facility of communications."

TRACKING DOWN THE TERRORISM IN SPAIN

Government Bill May Give Fuller Powers to Suppress Revolutionary Outrages, Which Have, It Is Said, Their Roots in France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain.—It becomes a most serious question as to what course in the general interest it will be best to pursue if an intensification of the methods of suppression energetically conducted by the present civil governor, General Martínez Anido, is followed by a corresponding intensification of the proceedings of the terrorists. Here one would have a state of progress on each side which would become intolerable and necessitate a departure from the appalling routine. It is considered that it were well that the government should settle this question at once.

Energetic, courageous, as have been the efforts of Martínez Anido, necessary as they apparently are, justified and well conducted as most people agree they have been despite severe criticisms on the part of Socialists and labor entities, which are natural in the circumstances, and though Martínez Anido is optimistic and considers his business has already been attended with great success, there are some doubts upon the values of the situation. The terrorists are not yet fairly tackled, they are by no means cowed, they are capable of the most dreadful outrages and are committing them. And it becomes only too apparent that there is a close working connection between the terrorists of Barcelona, and those of Valencia, Seville, Saragossa, Bilbao and various other centers which are displaying increased activity.

More Outrages

Recently, as has been reported, there was an outrage upon the general manager of quite one of the largest industrial concerns in all Spain, the Altos Hornos of Bilbao, and the consequences were the worst. This was followed by an intensification on both sides at Barcelona, and this in turn led to a debate in the Congress at Madrid, the deputies in general, despite the strong attack on Martínez Anido which the Socialists, Mr. Besteiro, led off with, agreeing that the Governor was doing his best and that he was justified in what he was doing. And now, closely following on this, is what is evidently meant to be the answer of the terrorists to the Cortes. Following upon many minor outrages a band of terrorists layd Mr. Serra of the firm of Serra & Balet when in his automobile near his factory at Sans, fired four shots at him and decamped. It was ascertained afterward that expanding bullets had been used. Soon afterward came the sensational news that the alcalde of Reus, near Barcelona, had been assassinated.

In view of this state of things it is necessary for the authorities to take stock of the situation and consider their next moves. The government, it is understood, is just about to submit to the Cortes a bill giving fuller powers for the suppression of revolutionary terrorism. Of what effect this strengthening of the law will be remains to be seen. The most important work being conducted at the moment by Martínez Anido is the tracking down and suppression so far as possible of the terrorist organization, which if it is now practically certain has its roots outside the country, in France, that is.

Mr. Martínez Anido by some recent efforts and successes traced a clear connection between the Communists of Seville, who have been most active in recent times, and accomplices in Paris. He has explained to us that this discovery was owing partly to the seizure of documents which were found on a man named Alberto Fernandez Perez Baro, delegate of the Spanish Communist Party in Barcelona at the time of his detention, which was effected in a business office on December 20. At the lodgings of this man were found a large number of documents, all well arranged, among which were letters from the chiefs of the organization in Paris, Berne and Berlin. "This was very valuable, a most important discovery," said Martínez Anido.

Need of "Tyranny"

In many ways the Governor is putting on the screw. Now and then there is a shriek that he is being guilty of "tyranny." His answer is that tyranny is necessary, and that in certain circumstances nothing else will serve, and that in such a condition of things he is all for tyranny. The other night there was a meeting of tavern keepers who were protesting against the conduct of the Governor. A deputy from Madrid, Diaz de la Cebosa, was one of the speakers, and a report of the proceedings was sent to the newspapers, but was held up by the censorship, which is, of course, in full action. On the following morning when the Governor was interviewed upon this matter, he said he would give orders for the censor to let the report pass. It was pointed out to him that at this meeting his conduct had been described as "tyrannical," especially in the matter of the holding up and distribution of the supplies. Martínez Anido replied: "Well, as a matter of fact I am disposed to be tyrannical, always provided that the result is for the public good. I think that the tavern keepers on this occasion have put in their complaints too soon. For some time past I have had a considerable desire to give attention to them, and now they have presented me with a magnificent occasion for so doing, and I shall not fail to take immediate and effective advantage of it."

There can be no sort of doubt that in this matter Martínez Anido is right. Clandestine meetings by the dozen are held in Barcelona nightly at these cafés and taverns in out-of-the-way places, and the most shady proceedings are conducted under the cloak of the proprietors. Almost as Martínez Anido was saying what he would do, the orders were given for the closing of a large number of these places, and the chief of police in person was going through the district of Azañaras to see that they were carried out.

Governor's Action Approved

The press in general approves of the action of the Governor, and so do the newspapers of Madrid, although some of the Liberal journals have been disposed to be a little critical. The "Accion," the Maurist organ says: "Mr. Martínez Anido was not sent to Barcelona in the capacity of a moderator of customs, nor as an adaptor of the new laws, nor even as a pacifier of minds. He went there for the express purpose of cutting out an evil which was threatening to extend itself throughout the social system of Spain. We do not know entirely what proceedings he has employed in this difficult and dangerous business. However heroic they may have been, we are sure that they will not have had the remotest semblance in damage to labor and material. Although the Council had effected certain savings, and had also been able to take advantage of a substantial contribution from the tramway profits, and also a rise in the annual values of city properties, higher rates were found to be unavoidable, and an additional 7d. in the pound had been imposed. The Council, in common with similar institutions, was likely to suffer from the existing financial stringency. Loan money, which up to recently was easily obtainable at 5 1/2 per cent or 5 3/4 per cent per annum, was not likely to be procured under a higher rate of interest."

City Expands

The issue of the second peace loan at 6 per cent, and the increase from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in the rate offered by the State Treasury on local inscribed stock, meant that former investors in corporation debentures would be attracted elsewhere, and a great deal of loan expenditure was necessary in order to meet the needs of the city, occasioned by its natural expansion. Even Tasmania is suffering acutely from a dearth of houses, which has caused the council a great deal of anxiety. Tenders were recently invited for the construction of houses, but no satisfactory offer was received, and fresh tenders were now being called. Sites for a census settlement were inspected, and one selected at Sandy Bay, and allotments marked out. Regulations had been made, and the control of the camp handed over to the department, but up to the present no applications had been received. The original campers in the domain are still there, and living under good conditions controlled by regular inspections. During the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales the traffic on the tramways was extraordinarily heavy. Owing to the non-arrival of electrical equipments and other materials the council had been seriously handicapped at busy times by the want of cars, but efforts are being made to improve matters. The rolling stock generally was in good order and condition, also the permanent way. The duplication of lines was in hand, but the work had been impeded by the delay in obtaining rails, and special points and crossings. Several proposed new lines and extensions had been under consideration for some time past, and at the last meeting of the Council approval had been given to carry out some of this work. Other activities included improvement of roads and the widening of the principal thoroughfares.

Salaries Increased

In regard to the staff, a recent wages board award was, in the opinion of a majority of aldermen, inequitable, because, quite apart from the amount of salary specified, it did not sufficiently allow for the varying degrees of skill required from and responsibility devolving upon the various officers affected. An amended award was made recently, however, of the wages board, and the rates laid down therein were being paid to the officers affected. It may be interesting to state at this point that the increases in salaries and wages in all departments, consequent upon awards of the federal arbitration court, determinations of state wages boards, and increases vol-

TASMANIAN CITY HAS NOTABLE YEAR

Hobart Visited by Prince of Wales and Other Notables—City Makes Rapid Strides

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania.—Several important events occurred in Hobart in 1920 to make it a notable year for the little island state under the Southern Cross. The visit of the Prince of Wales will figure prominently in the annals of the country. The reception given to Gen. Sir William Birdwood, at one period commander of the Australian troops, and known amongst them as the "Soul of Anzac," was remarkable. The visit of the Governor-General was in itself a happy event, and in addition to these distinguished visitors, Sir William Alford, the new state Governor, presented his credentials as the King's representative. Apart, however, from these interesting items, Hobart has made rapid strides, and the annual review of the retiring Mayor, at the valedictory meeting of the City Council, is of more than usual interest.

It was stated that at the beginning of the current financial year it was found necessary to raise further revenue to meet the greatly increasing cost of labor and material. Although the Council had effected certain savings, and had also been able to take advantage of a substantial contribution from the tramway profits, and also a rise in the annual values of city properties, higher rates were found to be unavoidable, and an additional 7d. in the pound had been imposed. The Council, in common with similar institutions, was likely to suffer from the existing financial stringency. Loan money, which up to recently was easily obtainable at 5 1/2 per cent or 5 3/4 per cent per annum, was not likely to be procured under a higher rate of interest."

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Measure Adopted

A lively debate turned round the endeavors in Parliament to exempt certain goods from increased import duties. The motion not to raise the duties on indispensable foodstuffs and on industrial raw materials met with strong opposition on the part of the representatives of agriculture who disliked any attempt at one-sided protection of industrial interests, seeing that the days of large agricultural profits were over and that the peasantry is also in distress. No agreement as to which goods should be exempted having been arrived at, Parliament left this matter in the hands of the federal council, trusting in its knowledge of the article of the Constitution prescribing that import duties on food are to be avoided as far as possible.

The ultimate adoption of the measures by the chambers had been facilitated by concessions which were made to the Opposition during the preliminary pourparlers on the subject. The

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It was stated that at the beginning of the current financial year it was found necessary to raise further revenue to meet the greatly increasing cost of labor and material. Although the Council had effected certain savings, and had also been able to take advantage of a substantial contribution from the tramway profits, and also a rise in the annual values of city properties, higher rates were found to be unavoidable, and an additional 7d. in the pound had been imposed. The Council, in common with similar institutions, was likely to suffer from the existing financial stringency. Loan money, which up to recently was easily obtainable at 5 1/2 per cent or 5 3/4 per cent per annum, was not likely to be procured under a higher rate of interest."

City Expands

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Measure Adopted

A lively debate turned round the endeavors in Parliament to exempt certain goods from increased import duties. The motion not to raise the duties on indispensable foodstuffs and on industrial raw materials met with strong opposition on the part of the representatives of agriculture who disliked any attempt at one-sided protection of industrial interests, seeing that the days of large agricultural profits were over and that the peasantry is also in distress. No agreement as to which goods should be exempted having been arrived at, Parliament left this matter in the hands of the federal council, trusting in its knowledge of the article of the Constitution prescribing that import duties on food are to be avoided as far as possible.

The ultimate adoption of the measures by the chambers had been facilitated by concessions which were made to the Opposition during the preliminary pourparlers on the subject. The

Salaries Increased

In regard to the staff, a recent wages board award was, in the opinion of a majority of aldermen, inequitable, because, quite apart from the amount of salary specified, it did not sufficiently allow for the varying degrees of skill required from and responsibility devolving upon the various officers affected. An amended award was made recently, however, of the wages board, and the rates laid down therein were being paid to the officers affected. It may be interesting to state at this point that the increases in salaries and wages in all departments, consequent upon awards of the federal arbitration court, determinations of state wages boards, and increases vol-

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HENRY A. DREER
714-216 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

TASMANIAN CITY HAS NOTABLE YEAR

Hobart Visited by Prince of Wales and Other Notables—City Makes Rapid Strides

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The ultimate adoption of the

AMERICA CALLED A "LAND OF CHANGES"

English-Speaking Union Told
Americans Set No Store on
the Past, but Their Eyes Are
Always on Present and Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Dr. James F. Muirhead, author of "America, the Land of Contrasts" and of Baseler's "Guide to the United States of America," who recently visited America as a representative of the League of Nations Union and of the English-Speaking Union, recently gave the latter body some of his impressions. Dr. Muirhead has had 40 years' experience of America, and for a time resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Dr. Muirhead said that his affection and admiration for America were so great that he could not speak too warmly of it or express himself with exaggeration in regard to the great Republic. The first thing that struck him when he landed last August after an absence of 10 years was that America was preeminently the land of change, and this was especially so during the past decade. This was due, he considered, to the undeveloped resources of the country and the influx of people of all nationalities. It was true, he said, in the attitude of the people; they set no store on the past, their eyes were on the present and on the future. An American soldier complained that Britons bothered too much about what happened long ago, and advised them to burn their history books.

Real Sympathy for England

The American people, he considered, were just as ready for supreme acts of devotion and sacrifice as the British, but they did not get the opportunity. The voluntary self-sacrifice of America in the way of rationing and other measures, considering her remoteness as compared with England, showed an extraordinary amount of imaginative sympathy. Some English people forget that America was no longer a purely Anglo-Saxon country. Why should she feel any particular sympathy for certain parts of the British Empire, India for instance, or they for her?

Among the Anglo-Saxon nucleus in America, those more or less descended from British stock, he never before in all his long experience found so much real sympathy and affection for England. In the words of Edmund Burke, they felt the inbred integrity, good sense, and good humor of the English people; their devotion in war and their magnanimity in peace.

Kindness of Two Peoples

Family likeness was common among kindred. Dr. Muirhead remarked: "We are not always as polite to members of our own family as to strangers. It is a left-handed compliment which an American does not always understand; he sees the left hand and not the complement. And misunderstandings were inevitable. In Europe the word 'foreigner' first of all connotes some one speaking a different language; in America it seemed to be associated mainly with distance; hence Americans think of Britons as foreigners in a way the latter do not of the former. But there is no question as to the fundamental kinship of the two peoples. In times of calamity and matters of real importance we generally stick to our relatives and help them if they are in a mess; and at the bottom there is real attachment between Americans and Britons."

Speaking of external signs of prosperity, Dr. Muirhead said that everything seemed to show that America was the most prosperous country in the world. There seemed to be no end to the money people had to spend. The scene in the New York Opera House was more brilliant than anything of the kind he had seen in England. Wherever he went the whine and buzz of motor cars was incessant. Every twelfth person in the United States of America had a car. They were more plentiful than telephones in England, where there was only one telephone for every 50 people. New York State alone, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, had more motor cars than the whole of the United Kingdom, with its 40,000,000 inhabitants.

American Cities Noisy

The noise in American cities Dr. Muirhead declared, was incessant, and had greatly increased. Compared with Fifth Avenue, New York, he likened Piccadilly, London, to a village lane. The noise of the elevated railway in New York was like the roar of 10,000 organs. He was glad to get back to the quiet of London. The price of food was much the same as in England, but clothes cost far more.

Dr. Muirhead stated that the last Presidential election was the most interesting at which he had ever been present. In previous elections the interest had been more or less confined to the regular party politicians, but everybody was keenly interested in the last contest. Undoubtedly that was because the question of the League of Nations was a high moral and cosmopolitan issue. One curious feature he had never known before was that there were on both sides mugwumps (i.e. members of one party who for certain reasons in a particular election think they ought to vote for the other side), and in both instances they gave as their reason for voting against their party their enthusiasm for the League of Nations; some thinking that the one candidate, and some that the other, was more likely to achieve a practical result.

Justice and Fair Play Praised

Personally Dr. Muirhead hoped more from the cooperation of America and Great Britain than from the present league, and he was strengthened in

that view by communication from an Austrian Professor in Vienna who held an important government position. This professor wrote as follows: "I am not alone among your former enemies in thinking that the best hope of the future is the cooperation of England and America. We trust you two nations. We believe in your bonafides, your good intentions, your justice and fair play."

Dr. Muirhead said that the League of Nations, but I have more practical hope from the friendship of England and America than from the League of Nations. . . . You will be interested to hear that the English-Speaking Union has a most fervent adherent in Mr. McClure, formerly owner of McClure's Magazine. He called on our President, and I had to interpret as usual. Fancy my surprise when he made a point of our relying on England, and launched into a program which literally coincided with my own!"

PRUSSIAN PARTIES MOVE TO "RIGHT"

Though Nationalists and German
Peoples Party Gain Substan-
tially, Coalition Retains Lead

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The final results of the elections to the Prussian Parliament are as follows:

Party	Deputies	Votes
Social Democratic Nation-	145	4,294,671
alist	75	2,357,209
German Nationalist	81	2,967,209
Center	58	2,318,185
German Peoples	31	1,075,344
United Communist	28	1,012,759
Independent Socialist	28	1,012,759
Democratic	11	488,219
German Hanoverian	4	192,392
German Middleclass		

Votes were also given to candidates representing the Christian People's Party, Polish Party, the Schleswig Party, the "Non-party" Party and the Christian Social Party, none of which, however, returned members to the new Parliament. For purposes of comparison it should be recalled that the chief parties were represented in the last Prussian Parliament by the following deputies:

Majority Socialist Party	145
German Nationalist Party	48
Center Party	89
German Peoples Party	23
Independent Socialist Party	24

Resistance Successful

Thus the movement toward the Right is shown by the substantial increase in the number of successful candidates of the Nationalist Party and the German Peoples Party. The Social Majority Party and the Center Party lost ground slightly but as the results prove offered a vigorous and successful resistance to the double attack from Right and Left, while the third party in the Coalition Government, which governed Prussia from the date of the armistice until the present moment—the Democratic Party—suffered heavily, many of its followers, as was the case at the Reichstag elections last summer, deserting it for the Socialist Party on the one hand, and the reactionary Peoples Party on the other.

Compared with the last Prussian elections, the Independent Socialist Party more than held their own but the comparison is a false one and in order to obtain a correct idea of the current of political opinion a comparison must be made with the voting at the Reichstag election just mentioned. On that occasion the Independent Socialist Party did extremely well but the split in the party resulting on the instructions of Lenin in the formation of the Communist Party meant a wholesale desertion of its supporters to the new party which, as shown, returned 31 candidates to the Majority-Socialist group.

The Coalition Government in the last Prussian Parliament was supported by 299 deputies against a united opposition of 95, with a majority therefore of 204; as a result of the elections the Coalition parties in the new Parliament will number 221 deputies as against 192 members of the Right and Left combined, or a majority of 29 votes. The only alternative to the Coalition Government mentioned would be its extension to include the German Peoples Party.

Collaboration Refused

The Social Democrats have hitherto, alike in the Reichstag and in the state parliaments steadfastly refused collaboration with the reactionary and monarchist Peoples Party and there seems to be no real reason why they should now depart from that attitude. On the other hand the Socialists, in view of their strength in the new Prussian Parliament, are not likely to deprive themselves willingly of a share in the spoils—like pleasant to the Socialist and non-Socialist politician—of office. Two arguments are put forward by those politicians who are advocating the extension of the coalition to include the Peoples Party, namely, the necessity of offering a united front to the entente and the necessity so far as German home politics are concerned of having a Prussian Cabinet of which the political composition corresponds with that of the National Cabinet.

The National German Government consists of a coalition of Center, Peoples Party, and Democrats whereas, as indicated, the Prussian Cabinet consisted of and until a new solution is reached consists of a coalition of Social Democrats, Center and Democrats. It is urged that an extension of the two coalitions to include so far as the national government is concerned the Majority Socialists and, so far as the Prussian Government is concerned, the Peoples Party would remove causes of domestic political friction between the two governments whose harmony is needed to smooth work and would provide the much wanted united front to the entente.

TRAIN FERRIES FOR ENGLISH CHANNEL

Colonel Barry Believes They Will
Cement Anglo-French Under-
standing and Promote the
Durability of World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The certain purchase in the near future of the Port of Richborough, in Kent, by the Barry group (only technical details, it is understood, are unsettled) presages not merely the development of Queensborough but a great development in the train-ferry transport across the English Channel. The views of Col. A. J. Barry, the chief promoter of the Richborough undertaking, are of special interest at the present time.

"It is very remarkable," he states, "that although so much has been said and written of the advantages, both as regards comfort in traveling for passengers and rapidity of transport both for passengers and goods that would follow on the construction of the Channel tunnel, so little has been put forward for public consideration of the advantages of the alternative and rival means of transport, namely, a train ferry across the Channel as advocated by Sir John Fowler in 1855. "As a matter of fact, Sir John Fowler's proposition received in 1870 the sanction of the British Parliament, but it was impossible then to obtain the consent of the French Government, and although a second application in 1872 to Parliament for power to construct a cross-Channel ferry passed the House of Commons, the bill was thrown out in the House of Lords on the casting vote of the chairman only."

Existing Ferries

"It is very remarkable that this system of intercommunication between France and England has not received more practical attention, because there is now nothing new or untried about a train ferry carrying passengers and goods by full-sized rolling stock without any break or bulk. For example, there is the train ferry across Lake Baikal, a distance of 50 miles, the train ferry from Sassnitz to Trelleberg across the Baltic, 66½ miles in length, the ferries across the Great Lakes in America from Milwaukee to London, a distance of 96 miles, and from Chicago, to form a connection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, a distance of 240 miles, the Ann Arbor ferry system on the same lake with a total mileage of 308, besides many others.

"All these ferries carry passengers in great comfort, as great, or greater, than for example from Newhaven to Dieppe, 64 miles, and across seas that are often much more rough than those experienced in the heaviest weather in the Channel. Even in bad weather, so large and stable would be the steamers as designed for the proposed Channel ferry that motion would be approximately eliminated, whereas in ordinary weather, the comfort and luxury afforded by large, well-appointed vessels provided with cafe and lounge for those who prefer these attractions to remaining in the Pullman cars, will far surpass and charm that can be found in passing an hour in a tunnel down below the bottom of the Channel.

Tunnel and Ferry Compared

"As to expedition of transport, if one compares the alternative of traveling, say, from London to Paris via a tunnel from Dover to Sangatte with traveling between the same cities via a ferry between Newhaven and Dieppe, the journey by ferry via Newhaven and Dieppe could be made nearly as quickly if not more so than as by the tunnel route. On the other hand, the ferry route would have the undoubted advantage of being much less expensive (and also it may be said of comfort) from a passenger's point of view.

"It would be perhaps asked, if the railway companies concerned could carry passengers to Paris by the Newhaven-Dieppe route as quickly as by the Dover-Calais route, why has this not already been done? The answer is that so long as the Channel passage is made by steamers, as at present, the great majority of travelers choose the shorter sea voyage and the railway companies concerned in the Newhaven-Dieppe route do not presumably consider it worth while to attempt to compete on equal terms, and aim rather at economy than speed. But when the Channel crossing is robbed of its discomforts by the introduction of large steam ferry boats, the circumstances will be different and there is no reason why trains on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway and the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest should not be run at the same speed as on the South Eastern, Chatham Dover Railway and the Chemin de Fer du Nord."

A Handsome Return

"The financial aspect of the enterprise is not unattractive, for the cost of installing a train ferry between Newhaven and Dieppe, including the harbor works that would be necessary, would not exceed an eighth to a twelfth of the lowest estimate of the cost of the tunnel alone, and on the basis of the existing pre-war traffic between Newhaven and Dieppe would give a handsome return on the capital cost. Between London and Paris the proposed Channel ferry between Newhaven and Dieppe would be able to compete on practically equal terms, and as regards traffic with the west of England, on better terms, with the proposed traffic with Dover.

"Again, the fact that a ferry could be constructed in about 12 months

where a tunnel would take more than 20 years to build, is a very strong argument, so when international trade is being reestablished, subject to an improvement of a means of transport such as a train ferry, much of the important export trade that used to be exchanged by France and Italy with Germany would no doubt find its way into British markets."

International Point of View

"A train ferry between Newhaven and Dieppe, as designed by A. O. Lyster of Mersey Dock and Harbor fame, would be capable of transport-

ing at least 245,000 tons of goods per annum if only one trip were made each way daily, and since the design provides for the possibility of its being used at any state of the tide if necessary, four or five times the tonnage could be transported. Whether or not a train ferry between Dover and Calais may yet be found more practical and satisfactory than a tunnel is yet to be decided, but if a tunnel is to be built, a train ferry constructed now will at any rate have the effect of stimulating the international traffic between Great Britain and France, upon which the financial

success of a tunnel must rely, and which a tunnel, it may be claimed, will still further develop."

"From an international point of view it will hardly be denied that any enterprise which tends to overcome the physical obstacle which the English Channel presents to a greater freedom of enterprise between the people of France and Great Britain, and which, therefore, helps to translate into permanency the mutual understanding and appreciation that this war has initiated, will also tend to promote the durability of the world peace."

EDUCATORS ARE FOR COMPULSORY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JACKSON, Mississippi—The superintendents of education of the several counties of Mississippi held a conference here recently with W. F. Bond, state superintendent, and placed themselves on record as endorsing compulsory education, now being tried for the first time school term in this State.

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STRICT DRY LAWS FOR NEW JERSEY

Enforcement Act Expected to
Pass Over Governor's Veto—
Companion Bill on Non-
Beverage Uses Goes to Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey — Despite the veto by Gov. Edward I. Edwards, the prohibition enforcement bill is expected to become law on April 30. The drys see no possibility of anything the Democratic Governor said in his veto message influencing the Republican Legislature to change its majority for the bill. The House passed it 42 to 11 and the Senate, 17 to 4. The House is expected to pass it over the veto on Monday, the Senate following shortly. On Monday the Senate will consider the companion bill, which the House passed, controlling manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for non-beverage purposes.

The bill vetoed by the Governor goes even further than the Volstead act in enforcing prohibition against liquor made or sold for beverage purposes. The companion bill gives the State a firm hold on the making and sale of liquor for medicinal, religious and other non-beverage uses.

The two bills are regarded by the drys as giving this State the strongest enforcement code yet passed. Combined with the federal act it is believed that they will make New Jersey, which Governor Edwards once said was to be as wet as the Atlantic Ocean, dry beyond his worst fears.

Trial by Jury Dispensed With

The vetoed bill contains the provision which dispenses with trial by jury for those arrested for violating it. By making the manufacture and sale for beverage purposes as much of an offense as drunkenness itself it will be possible to arrest a violator in the morning, try him before a magistrate in the afternoon and jail him at night. This is expected to have a most beneficial effect on the whole enforcement situation in this State, which under federal law alone was something like a farce.

The companion bill gives the law further hold on those who seek to violate it, a hold that is significant in connection with the Palmer decision releasing beer as medicine. The provisions for controlling manufacture and sale of non-beverage liquor are so strict that the State will be able to veto permits issued under the federal law, if those permits are violated. The State will issue its own permits to makers, sellers and physicians, and it will be possible to have the state Board of Pharmacy analyze any beverage said to be medicinal, and holding it intoxicating to have the federal permit for its manufacture and sale vetoed.

Commenting on the veto message, Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, says:

"It was to be expected that the Governor would veto this bill, as a partial fulfillment of his promise to the 'bootleggers' convention in Atlantic City that he would use 'all the powers of his office to protect them from the effects of unconscionable and sumptuary legislation'—for such he must evidently consider this bill to be.

Summary Trial in Other Cases

"The message has a very discouraged 'Oh, what's-the-use' tone, and concentrates chiefly upon Section 34, which authorizes the trial of an accused person before a magistrate, without a jury. This course, the Governor says, 'will set up in this State a condition of judicial and official tyranny the prospect of which gives me no little concern.'

"The Governor would give the impression that such a procedure would be a novelty in New Jersey jurisprudence; he overlooks the Disorderly Persons Act of 1898, which provides for summary trial without jury for a long list of offenses; one provision of this act might be considered to apply to the 'idle rich' or the 'idle poor,' classifying them as 'tramps' who may be arrested on the complaint of any person, without an affidavit or a warrant, convicted summarily by a magistrate, and sentenced to hard labor or imprisonment for a period of six months; and, if the county cannot provide suitable labor for such convict, the custodian is authorized to bind such impudent idle person out to service. In short, for no crime other than idleness or poverty a citizen of New Jersey may be temporarily sold into slavery or immured in jail for six months, without a jury trial.

"The Legislature of 1913, in order to protect the person to whom such convict had been bound, ordered that a bail and chain be fastened to his leg, and the boards of chosen freeholders were ordered to procure a sufficient number of such balls and chains for the purpose. One naturally wonders why the Governor has such great concern for the civil rights of a bootlegger, and so little concern for the rights of the bootlegger's victim.

Forfeit of Lease

Regarding Section 24, which gives to a landlord the option of forfeiting the lease of a tenant convicted of illicit liquor dealing, in order to rid his premises of a nuisance, the Governor is of the opinion that this is unconstitutional. Better lawyers than the Governor's advisers believe this section to be constitutional, but should the court decide otherwise its elimination would not injuriously affect the bill.

The Governor's final objection is on account of the provision authorizing the searching of premises where liquor is believed to be stored. There is nothing new in this; it is practically copied from existing laws per-

mitting brewers to obtain search and seizure warrants to recover bottles, boxes, siphons, etc., which are their property and are believed to be stored on the premises. Nor is it in any sense more drastic than the provisions for search and seizure authorized in our fish and game laws.

"These provisions that the Governor criticizes will never cause any injury or uneasiness to any innocent person; nobody but 'moonshiners,' 'bootleggers,' and their friends are losing any sleep in consequence of this prohibition enforcement law, which is sure to be passed over the Governor's veto, to become effective on April 30 next."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Mayors Indorse Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The mayors of a number of cities of the State outside of New York, in recent communications to the State Prison Commission, declare that prohibition has had a beneficial effect in their communities.

One mayor writes: "Prohibition has had a beneficial effect on the working classes, because at the present time we have practically no calls for charity, except from widows with large families or where there is sickness. We still have considerable drunkenness on the streets to contend with, but there is no doubt that prohibition is having the effect of emptying the jails, and our police station now has very few inmates."

Another says: "Since prohibition went into effect, there has been an increase in the individual deposits in our banks, showing thrift. We have less intoxicated people walking our streets, making it much pleasanter for pedestrians. We have fewer people on our books that ask for help from the city. The man that used to stop on his way home from work to get a drink does not make that stop. The money spent for their drinks at that time now goes home to help feed and clothe their families. If a vote were taken today for a wet or dry city here, it would go three to one in favor of the drys."

Still another reports that arrests have declined over 62 per cent, and states that "this indicates that a great improvement under prohibition has taken place locally, even with the present illicit liquors in our midst. My experience is that the necessities and some of the comforts of life are being supplied in multiplied thousands of homes heretofore needy. The results of prohibition as applied to this city are good."

Jail Is to Be Razed

TRENTON, New Jersey—Prohibition is showing good results at Spring Lake, New Jersey, where the old jail will be razed because there is no further use for it. It has been some time since the jail has been occupied by an intoxicated person and the authorities have decided that there will be no further use for it now that the whisky traffic has been taken well in hand. The building was erected a quarter of a century ago and housed many prisoners during that time. If any arrests are made for drunkenness at Spring Lake in the future the prisoners will have to be placed in some building and watched over night, or removed to the county jail.

BOTANICAL PLEA FOR THE SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Benjamin W. Hunt, prominent banker of Atlanta, Georgia, has taken the lead in a movement here to establish botanical gardens in the south. According to Mr. Hunt, the cotton-producing states have no public botanical gardens wherein economic and ornamental trees and plants would be observed by those who would plan and plant their own grounds and orchards if they were informed of the varieties best suited to the conditions and locations.

"Two names only stand in bold relief," said he, "as founders of botanical gardens, those of Mr. Arnold of Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Massachusetts, and Mr. Shaw of Shaw Gardens, now Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Missouri. These botanical gardens are located in so cold a climate that many of the world's most desirable plants cannot endure the temperature. The cotton states need now, beyond all other sections, a foundation plant to assist in teaching the lessons we must learn in order to follow agriculture and horticulture successfully."

ENFORCEMENT LAW PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—A bill filed in the Maine Legislature yesterday provides for harmonizing state and federal prohibition enforcement law. The measure proposes that "the regulations governing the keeping and sale of intoxicating liquors in this State shall be the same as the regulations which are now in force or shall hereafter be adopted by the Congress of the United States for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

FITNESS OF IMMIGRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The fitness of persons seeking to make their homes in the United States should be determined at the port of embarkation through the intervention of the United States consular service, said Frank C. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, in an address before the Boston Shoe Trades Club. He said that this country desires only those who are willing to obey the laws and uphold the flag and all it stands for.

THE FLOWER SHOW IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There have been seven years of the International Flower show at the Grand Central Palace in New York, and after two of them they became a fixed habit with New Yorkers. With us it is also a fixed habit to regard the Flower Show as the first harbinger of spring. Every year we can scarcely wait for it and every year we go and grumble that the United States doesn't know anything about raising gardens. All the time taking copious notes for use on our own roof or window box or area, and every year we come home with a pink hyacinth in a crock and end by concentrating on just that.

It is already quite evident what a flower show can do for gardening in America. The first year we were content to go and gaze at smilax and ramblers, and sniff at the roses until we thought we should be arrested for violating some park ordinance, and drink in what we are reminded is "the sour odor of lilacs," and it was all new enough and big enough to suffice us. But as "the Lord demands something more of us than that we merely be good" (after H. G. Wells) so we require of a gardener that he vary the pretty pink and green or red red velvet of his garden with the beauty and mood and imagination. Going about this year among the beautiful, the even gorgeous, displays, the public is looking for some indication of idea among the professionals; the handsomest stalk of magnolia, the biggest orchid, the floral landscape design are no more enough. We are becoming educated.

Of all the interesting new features of this year's show the public will be most attracted to this improvement shown in the bulb garden of the John Scheepers exhibit. Here is real distinction in gardens. In the first place, the color is in a low key which makes the background of cedars a part of the general scheme and gives the little formal plot an atmosphere of twilight. Hitherto and elsewhere cedars have been regarded as a back drop mainly to offset ramblers' roses. The lack of crowding, the proportion of grass to flowers, the decorative use of the flowering prune and the shrubbery, the evident knowledge of values in color make this easily the best exhibit of years. The least imaginative gardener acknowledges it. They are all there in front of it, they read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest. It wins the first prize over all the prettiness that has reigned for years.

The varying treatment of all the plots of the same dimension is always of value and interest to amateur gardeners both in town and country for the reason that these plots correspond pretty nearly to the average space of lawn or yard in the houseowner's domain. They are not necessarily broad acres in miniature, but, as in the case of the bulb garden, are what we call life-size: one can pass easily up the paths and among the beds. In half a dozen such arrangements shown this year no two resemble each other in the slightest degree in the lay of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Refreshment

the land, and yet they all started the same oblong. What an incentive to the owner of a New York backyard!

The Old-Fashioned Flowers

In some of the smaller gardens making a specialty of so-called old-fashioned flowers the exhibitors have not always taken to heart the lessons of other years, perhaps because it is easier to see that a thing is beautiful than to think out the why and the wherefore. Hence the Lewisohn exhibit—at the top of the steps as you go in—again gets first in this class. Certain combinations of colors are safe, sure, but tame. Beauty in gardens, as elsewhere, needs a refreshing tang to keep it from pulling on us. That is why a certain perennial border in a very simple garden will stick in the memory for years while great, pretentious gardens are forgotten. In the Lewisohn exhibit orange and pink, violet and vermillion, are allowed to come together against a background of pale primulas and that delicate white thing whose name we never can remember, which, nevertheless, and in spite of our ignorance, makes an enveloping atmosphere that does for these small scraps of clashing color what the big outdoor light does to all nature.

Some small but thoroughly exciting features that make up this year's show are a new and handsome variety of broom so charmingly placed historically in the plantagenet family; the tiny greenhouse so common on small country places in England, so rare in the United States; in the greenhouse the orchid progresses, showing the seed laid on a piece of cloth in a tiny pot of peat and fern, their germination and removal on the end of a match to another pot, then their separation into single plants, their first bloom eight

years after, and the seed pods that hang for a year on the stem before ripening; the yew hedges that are being imported from England. We have always been enormously interested in yew, there is something so sturdy and yet so noble about it, and so we collared the first gardener that passed by to make inquiry about its acclimatization. He told us that it is not so hardy as box, indeed has to be put up indoors through a severe American winter and is consequently not much used. However, hardly had he gone on his way before the exhibitor of the yew came along and, noticing our interest, informed us that it has become vastly more popular here than any other hedge plant, is



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
We take home a single hyacinth

much harder than box—box it appears to be actually in comparison—and needs no coddling at all.

The new rose with scarce a petal different from the last winner again bears the name of some presumably queenly woman. The public is always greatly intrigued by these rose names. Who can it be that she deserves to have a rose named for her—and some are named for men! This year it is the Miss Florence Spendiff. For our part, our liveliest curiosity has been aroused by that one, pale pink and delicate, called the First Mrs. Thompson. Whether named by Mr. Thompson, or the second Mrs., or the first Mrs. Thompson's mother, we regard it with awe-stricken delight that is fed by the fact that a certain Mrs. Thompson we know, a first, grows it conspicuously all over her place. There is also this year the Madame Butterfly, so called to honor Geraldine Farrar. Mrs. Warren G. Harding must do with an amaryllis, very beautiful just the same, named the Florence Harding.

The Perennial Garden

And not least interesting at the Flower Show is the perennial garden. He is Scottish. He is all over everywhere. This is the greatest week in the year for him. Sometimes he is only the gardener's boy and is so very smart, and sometimes he is so bent and unscrupled as to be indistinguishable from the loam as he tenderly places the bulbs in their new beds. He is the one to ask if you really want to know. We, the public, grovel in a vast ignorance compared with him. We remember once, after asking half a dozen of our kind the name of a new flower and being answered with a pathetic dumbness, turning to a group of these connoisseurs and asking them the name "of that plant there?" "Hobgob," one answered promptly. "The hobgob?" said I. "Ha, and how do you spell that?" always prepared for something quite meaningless in modern flower names. "Na, na—hobgob, hobgob," he cried, indicating by gesture that he was demanding how big might be the plant that I was inquiring about. No doubt a Scotsman's word is responsible for many a queer-named flower.

New Yorkers who take a whole summer full of flowers in one dose at the Flower Show and try to make that do until the next show, can stretch this pleasure over many holidays in the old-fashioned garden in Prospect Park, beautifully planned, and in the rose garden there and also in Bronx Park, where the flower gardens are even handsomer, and where there are many lessons for the amateur gardener.

SHEEP JUDGING CONTESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Sheep shearing and judging contests are to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on April 6. The annual gathering of sheep men is held for the discussion of problems of New England sheep raising and for the exchange of ideas and methods of shearing and handling sheep.

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THEATERS

Jacob Ben-Ami

BOSTON, Massachusetts—To meet Jacob Ben-Ami off the stage, after having watched him for an evening on it, is in a sense to meet the same person in different garb. Or, it may be, if you come in to him but a few moments after the curtain has fallen upon the closing scene, he has not yet had time to throw off the spell of the character which he has been portraying. There is a certain sameness, by no means to be confused with monotony, whether you sit before him in a Yiddish "Green Fields" or in an English "Samson and Delilah," or in his dressing-room, stealing a chat with him as he works the change from a harassed, disillusioned poet to the congenial gentleman who is Ben-Ami, "the son of my people." That sameness, after you have succeeded in analyzing it, is the impress of the man's personality.

If he is brilliant, he has not yet had the opportunity to reveal that phase of his work. "The Idle Inn" and "Green Fields" afford opportunity for contrasting portrayal—the impetuous task of the first, and the meek itinerant student of the second. "Samson and Delilah" exists on the English stage only because Ben-Ami makes a play of it in the second act, achieving the triumph of complete illusion. It is not, then, the flash of wit and the rapier-thrust of speech that we must look for in this powerful Russian-Jewish actor; just such a play as Pinski's "Nina Marten's Love" wins popularity on the Yiddish stage, which, in the opinion of some observers, is another way of saying never, the Shavian touch will be quite foreign to Yiddish "boards." In Ben-Ami all is personality, brooding humor, tumultuous suggestion, even volcanic depths.

The English public, which thus far knows him through "Samson and Delilah," knows him through the disadvantage of a play whose first act is (in the present version, at least) stupidly soporific, and whose final act is so bad that it casts its dark shadows upon the actors. It knows him only in a part that calls for violence of gesture and mimicry, whereas there is another Ben-Ami with a voice of vibrant softness and gestures that speak with gentleness and a minimum of effort. If, as is likely, he is later to be seen in characteristic plays by his friend, the Yiddish playwright, Peretz Hirschfeld, he will reveal historic traits of more human connotation, with the added advantage that the personages portrayed will be children of the soil, semi-primitive in thought and act, thus providing Ben-Ami with the proper vehicle for his peculiar powers.

One limitation he has carried with him from the Jewish stage, and this should disappear in time. Mannerisms or habits of long standing may be, but they interfere with his acting, if only to a slight extent. This refers to certain familiar gestures, such as fumbling with his tie or raising his forefinger. To be sure, this will not strike the English spectator seeing him for the first time, but it is just a few bits unpleasant to find a Norwegian playwright, in "Samson and Delilah," exhibiting the same mannerisms as the bashful student of "Green Fields." They are present, as well, in his personal conversation, where, indeed, they please.

This aside, and it is a point of relative unimportance, Ben-Ami manages to produce the illusion of living his part. Speak to him in intimate conversation and you discover a seeming hardness in his features; you ask yourself whether this is a face that is mobile enough for many parts. And then you recall moments of the Yiddish stage when those features have softened into unwonted tenderness before the innocent wiles of a village hoyden. The power in this actor is not merely strength of voice, exuberance of manner; it is the strength of a dynamic personality capable of intense reserve.

His own preference is for plays of solid construction, with an idealistic

content. He is keenly alive to the experimentation going on in the various nations of Europe, and it is not at all impossible that he may prove instrumental in bringing to the American stage some of the more significant of the plays written abroad. Whatever he brings over from the Yiddish will have to answer to those same requirements. If, then, Ben-Ami does not prove to be an intellectual, as well as an artistic, addition to the English-speaking stage, it will be because our more exigent public is content to behold good acting even in such a manufactured play as "Samson and Delilah." That sounds too much like a contradiction in terms.

"The Idle Inn," which proved such a success at the Jewish Art Theater when produced under the direction of Ben-Ami, is on the list of his next season's possibilities. It is a strange play, providing opportunity for scenic experiment as well as for stout-fibered acting; it is not a play for the multitude, what though it has a remarkable wedding scene that might attract the less exacting spectator even as does the rehearsal scene in Ben-Ami's present drama. It is, however, a compelling, exotic piece, original in conception, novel in milieu and personage, different from almost anything else ever given on the American stage. As a work of art, and as a piece that displays another facet of Ben-Ami's art, it asks for production in English. However, as may be expected, he is not yet certain of the coming season's plans. Art is long, time is fleeting, and plays—over good ones—are so many, and so hard to choose from. It is altogether too early to attempt an evaluation of the man's powers. He did not reveal his full possibilities even on the Yiddish stage, whence he was so quickly snatched by the discerning manager, Arthur Hopkins. The triumph he has won is genuine enough, and the best of it is that he is only at the beginning.

ASSEMBLYMAN HELD TO BE NON-RESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Assembly Judiciary Committee's recommendation that Henry Jager, Socialist Assemblyman, be expelled on the ground of alleged non-residence in the State at the time of his election, has centered attention again on the desire of certain elements in the Assembly to oust also Charles Solomon and Samuel Orr, re-elected following their first ouster last year.

It is said that resolutions to oust them were defeated in the committee, but the resolution to expel Mr. Jager carried, 9 to 4, and will be presented on Monday night. The other resolutions were understood to have failed because of the conviction that a retrial of the Socialists would be necessary before action could be taken properly.

The charges that Mr. Jager had been "convicted of the crime of disorderly conduct," and of seditious speeches were dropped after investigation by the committee, but the majority found that his maintenance of a home for his wife in New Jersey and his occupancy of a room most of the week in Brooklyn did not make Brooklyn his legal residence, although the minority report made out a strong case in his favor.

ROADS APPROVE INQUIRY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Cummins resolution in the United States Senate for an investigation of the entire railroad situation is approved by the roads, and the law committee of the Railway Executives Association is preparing the carriers' case for presentation to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The executive committee of the association has refused the request of the "Big Four" brotherhoods for joint regional boards for adjustment of labor disputes, holding that no question of settling such boards is one of individual roads to decide for themselves.

WOOL GROWING TO BE PROMOTED

Maine Sheep Growers, Aided by
the State Department of Agri-
culture, Plan to Put Industry
on New and Permanent Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Maine—Putting the Maine wool growing industry on a new and permanent basis is the aim of an association which has been formed among the sheep growers of the State and which has the support and direction of the Maine Department of Agriculture. The main idea is to completely eliminate middlemen and speculators.

"It is a direct from the producer to the consumer plan," says C. H. Crawford, sheep specialist of the Department of Agriculture. "It eliminates the local buyers and brokers. The wool is made into fabric designed both for heavy out-of-door service for farmers and for suitings for business men. All fabrics are composed of strictly virgin wool, grown and manufactured in Maine.

"The trouble in the past has been the broken market and the producer has been forced to find a market. As a strictly farm project the first thing we did was to find out the needs of the consumer. On careful investigation we found that one of the greatest needs was ready-to-wear pants designed for out-of-door work by farmers and lumbermen.

"A quantity of the association wool was shipped to Phillips, Maine, and made into a heavyweight fabric especially designed to supply the needs of this class of people. This was only a few months ago and the product was soon disposed of, the pants being much in demand; in fact, the orders have far exceeded expectations. "Some of the features of the pants are pockets made of heavy duck, seat reinforced and belt loops. These pants, being made from strictly virgin wool, are being much appreciated by farmers and lumbermen and they are not only durable for service but, due to the fact that the wool is of long staple, the snow water does not soak in. The demand for these pants up to the present time has exceeded the supply, which indicates they are filling a long-felt need.

"The association is having all its high-grade wool manufactured into suitings for men and women, well adapted to business or dress purposes, in Oxford grays, light grays and browns principally.

"The outlook for the demand for this fabric for suitings is very bright, as requests for samples indicate. The association has also received a large number of orders for suit patterns, several of which have come from Washington, District of Columbia, and from each of the New England states, which shows the popularity of this strictly Maine proposition in the interests of its sheep industry. All-wool yarn is also to be manufactured."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS.

PLAN PROPOSED TO
KEEP MILLS GOING

Advance of Money From Banks
to Tide Over Unemployment
Period Is Suggested for Re-
lief of Workers in Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Cotton is going into consumption at the rate of about 28,000 bales a week instead of 75,000 bales. There are approximately 300,000 looms engaged in weaving cotton goods. It is considered that not 10 per cent of these looms are working full time and the number working part time is constantly increasing, as also is the number which close down. Without some special remedy, probably in a few weeks considerably over 50 per cent of these looms will have ceased to have any production and the remainder will be indifferently employed. This reacts on the spinning trade and causes at least an equal amount of unemployment in that section of the industry.

If the looms can be definitely employed for the next 12 weeks, it is considered that the European situation may then be more settled and the Indian exchange improved. The demand for goods will have revived and the industry will gradually regain its prosperity. How to find employment for the next three months is the problem. The suggestion now made is for the production of the looms for three or four days a week for 12 weeks to be financed to the extent of 90 per cent by the banks, for so much of the production as is unsold. Any firm which has work for more than four days a week will not be considered to require assistance. The advances it is proposed are to be made on a scheme prepared by a joint committee of accountants and bankers and should be free from government interference.

How Plan Would Work

It is recommended that:
(a) Quantities and values of stocks shall be certified by three persons connected with the management of the firm; false declarations to be subject to severe penalties.
(b) The accountants of the firm to make reasonable inquiries and to certify to the firm's bank which will then advance on a special account of the firm up to 90 per cent of the certificates. These loans, being on actual commodities available for consumption, will not increase inflation.

(c) The banks to hold a general lien on the stocks, but the disposal to be absolutely under the control of the firm, both as to time and price, within a reasonable limit.
(d) If there is a loss on realization, the amount of loss shall be repaid by the firm at the end of three years, or earlier, at the firm's option, provided that if the firm has not made an average profit exceeding 7 per cent free of tax during the three-year period, the firm shall be excused repayment of the loss, and, in these cases, the loss shall be borne by the Treasury, which thus guarantees the banks against any loss.

(e) Loans on stock and balances on realization to bear interest at bank rate.
It is assumed that 800,000 looms, working three days a week, will produce about 14,000,000 pounds of cloth. The value is estimated at £2,000,000. The sales for actual delivery may be estimated at £700,000 and the stock to be financed will therefore represent £1,300,000 per week. It is improbable that all manufacturers will require the assistance, and on a 12 weeks' operation of the scheme about £15,000,000 to £16,000,000 may be considered the amount the bank will be called upon to advance.

Cost of Unemployment

The earnings of the weavers, with three days' working, will average not less than £2 per week, or a total per week for all weavers of over £600,000. A similar amount can be added for wages paid in the spinning trade and warehousing. In addition are all the auxiliary trades which are dependent upon the cotton trade, and the weekly wage bill must be very large in these trades. Should no scheme be adopted and unemployment extend, as expected, it will mean at a modest estimate that not less than 800,000 persons will be totally unemployed in the cotton trade, and a further 300,000 in the auxiliary trades. This will cost in unemployment pay and administrative costs, say £240,000 per week. In 12 weeks the state will have paid out £2,880,000 in doles and have obtained no production.

The advantages of the proposed scheme are:
(1) Useful employment is given at an average pay for three days' work of £2, instead of a dole of 15s. to 18s. per week. As a condition of being guaranteed for 12 weeks at least three days' work per week at present rates of pay, the unemployment pay for the other three days per week to be cancelled.

(2) Employees are better provided for and prefer work to doles, and machinery is also kept in good condition.
(3) When trade revives, the industry will have an additional £15,000,000 of goods ready to export, and the market demand is generally as insistent for immediate delivery of goods as previously it declined to take anything. The effect of these goods being manufactured will assist in preventing an undue raising of prices, and it is quite reasonable to expect all the goods being cleared at a profit, having regard to the present very low values.

(4) The only possible loss the state can make is the default of individual firms and the inability of

some not to make in excess of 7 per cent free of tax during the next three years. This loss it is scarcely possible can equal the direct losses of the state in paying doles, and will probably not occur at all.
(5) The scheme is easily understood. The Treasury to authorize the bankers to safeguard its interests and to keep it informed as to the amounts advanced; the bankers deal with their regular customers and know their general character and standing; the accountants are the regular accountants of the firm, and the traders are, probably without exception, anxious to keep their mills running, and will support a scheme which is free in its details from government interference and control.

MONEY TIGHTNESS
AFFECTS IMPORTS

Restriction of Credit Also a
Factor in Reduced Cargoes to
the Australian Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Tightness of money in the Commonwealth and the restriction of credit, following the abnormal influx of British and American goods, is affecting the import trade. A cable message from London at the beginning of February showed that some steamers for Australia were carrying very small cargoes, even as low as one-third of their capacity.

Of course available customs figures have not disclosed the change in the position, and it will probably be some months before the true position is shown in the official returns. For instance, the figures setting out the imports to Australia in November, 1920, show a value of £15,464,341, which is £2,325,555 more than for the previous month and £9,250,320 more than in November, 1919.

Commonwealth War loan securities have been steadier, and have risen in some cases. It is possible that Americans have been buying Commonwealth bonds on a small scale with a view to improving trade. It is understood that a New York firm of exporters and importers recently secured an option on £200,000 of Australian Commonwealth 4½ per cent bonds, due 1925 and 1927.

CANADA'S CANNING
INDUSTRY REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ontario.—There were, in 1919, 237 plants in connection with the Canadian industry for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables, according to a statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of these, 77 were for the canning of fruits, etc., 120 were canneries, while 40 preserved other products. Of the total number, 174 were in Ontario, 26 in British Columbia, 19 in Quebec, 10 in Nova Scotia, six in New Brunswick and one each in Alberta and Manitoba.

The capital investment was \$15,956,695, divided as follows: Canning, \$10,133,682; evaporating plants, \$1,235,485; preserving plants, \$4,587,528. The capital investment by the provinces was: Ontario, \$12,689,592; British Columbia, \$1,847,891; Quebec, \$1,178,765; Nova Scotia, \$213,914; New Brunswick, \$33,568. The number of employees in 1919 was 5984, the wages and salaries paid being \$3,184,400. The value at the works of the materials used was \$16,943,000, while the selling value there was \$26,731,550.

SHIPS USED MOTORS
TO SAVE ON COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The motor ship is in great demand as a means of cutting down operating expenses in these days of high wages and dear coal. During the past two months 13 large ocean-going motor ships with a total cargo-carrying capacity of 140,000 tons were launched. Many of these vessels were of the largest and fastest class of cargo ship, two of them being 13-knot vessels carrying 14,000 tons, while two more are 13,500-ton craft with a speed of 12 knots. A large proportion of the new motor ships are of British construction, five out of the 13 mentioned having been built in shipyards in the United Kingdom.

MINING IN GREAT SALT LAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—An agreement reached between the State Land Board, John E. Dooly and John Davis is expected to result in prospecting and mining for sodium sulphate and other mineral under the waters of Great Salt Lake near the shore of Antelope Island.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Clyde shipbuilding returns for February constitute a record in tonnage. There were launched 20 vessels aggregating 32,378 tons, making 29 vessels of a total of 97,628 tons for the first two months of this year. The outlook, however, is gloomy, as few new contracts are announced.

SHIPBUILDING IN DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Whilst a number of the smaller yards are in serious difficulties, the large Burmeister & Wain yard in Copenhagen appears to be doing well, net profits for last year amounting to 10,200,125 kroner, a dividend of 12 per cent being declared and various funds having been adequately provided for.

BUSINESS PROSPECT
IN ALASKA OUTLINED

Improved Transportation Facilities
Will Aid Trade There,
Says Customs Official in Re-
viewing Work of Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JUNEAU, Alaska.—None had a good season last summer, and expects even better conditions next spring, as prices probably will be lower by that time, is the word brought by R. W. J. Reed, deputy collector in charge of customs at Nome, as he passed through Juneau.

The production of gold was about 1,300,000 for the summer's work on Seward peninsula, and a small amount may be sent out by mail during the winter. There was plenty of water for mining purposes the past season. The greatest trouble of the mines on the peninsula has been very high prices for fuel. With coal at \$40 a ton up there, mining last winter was practically prohibited. But the coming season, with prices reduced and better roads, which are promised, greater activity in mining and other industries will result.

Most of the mining is by dredges, handling large quantities of low-grade gravel, but there are a few hydraulically-actuated plants operating on a large scale. At first there were 38 dredges brought in, but last summer not more than 20 were operating. Search is still being made by the hopeful for the continuation of the third beach line and for still other beach lines. They believe that this rich third beach line, which yielded about \$20,000 in gold in a distance of three miles on the old beach line, between Snake and Nome rivers, did not drop off abruptly at these limits, when apparently the same formation extends for miles beyond. Prospecting is being done around Salomon.

Reindeer Development

Quite an industry has been developed in the use of reindeer for food. One company of white men started four or five years ago with a herd of 8000 and has increased to 35,000 reindeer and has five cold storage plants along the coast of Seward Peninsula, at Golovin, Teller, Kotzebue Sound, Egevik, and Nome and is equipped to handle 20,000 deer a year. Last year it shipped to the States 6000 reindeer by cold storage. More could have been shipped and sold but for the lack of ships with proper cold storage facilities, the Victoria being the only ship on that route so equipped. The herd has increased at about the rate of 3-1-3 per cent a year.

Another company of whites has been organized with a capital of \$250,000 and has bought the Kuskokwim herd, which contains 10,000 deer. Fishing should become a paying business in that section of Alaska in time. There are many varieties of food fish in those northern waters, and when the fish have disappeared from other sections of Alaska, the fishing interest will probably have to look to Behring Sea for their supply.

Steamer Accommodations

There has been but one passenger steamer on the run, which made five trips during last summer. There were six or seven freight boats, which made several trips each during the season. There is quite a fleet of small vessels running between Nome and the Siberian coast. They come up in the spring, having outfitted at San Francisco, Seattle and Nome, and trade for furs principally. Several times during the season they bring their cargo of furs to Nome to be shipped to the States, and return to Siberia for more trading. This brought a good deal of business to Nome.

The government is putting in a harbor for small vessels at the mouth of Snake River, at Nome, which will be a great help to the mosquito fleet.

Last year the goods shipped from Nome to Siberia amounted to about \$300,000. Our exports to the States, including gold, furs, reindeer, tin ore, some fish, amounted to around \$2,440,000, while the merchandise brought in from the States was about \$1,615,225. The building of a trunk-line wagon or automobile road from Nome to Candle is much needed and has been promised by the Alaska Road Commission. This, with spurs running out, will serve the best mining country in that region. It is expected that work will begin on this road during the coming summer.

The Federal Court of the second division is located at Nome and there are other government officials of one sort and another, but there is little or no litigation, the day of claim jumping followed by expensive lawsuits being a thing of the past.

While it is not the Nome of the early stampede days, when 30,000 people camped on the beach, and the cleanups of a single season amounted to \$3,000,000, it is still a good camp. It will continue to yield a fair return of gold, and other industries will be developed as the country is opened up by roads and cheaper fuel is obtained.

NEW CHINESE STEAMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI, China.—The steamer Oriental, the largest ever built in China, 445 feet in length, with a displacement of 14,750 tons, has been launched at the Kiaugan Dock to order by the American Shipping Board.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$5,973,656,747, a decrease of 26 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 23 per cent.

FEBRUARY TRADE
OF UNITED STATES

Imports and Exports Show De-
creases Compared With the
Corresponding Month in 1920

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Trade with Europe and South America decreased sharply in February, as compared with the same month a year ago, figures issued by the Department of Commerce disclose. February imports from Europe aggregated \$55,005,236 compared with \$106,655,718 in 1920, while exports totaled \$341,793,255, compared with \$384,052,163 a year ago.

For the eight-months period imports were \$476,587,289, compared with \$732,179,927 in 1920, and exports \$2,682,291, compared with \$3,354,150 for the corresponding period in 1920. Imports from South America for February totaled \$24,509,107, compared with \$67,763,247 a year ago, and exports were \$38,804,130, compared with \$40,440,955. For the eight-months period imports amounted to \$379,024,708, compared with \$567,414,595, while exports totaled \$438,582,488, compared with \$485,399,946 last year.

Imports from Asia during February totaled \$42,122,780, compared with \$17,012,820, during February, 1920, and exports \$58,490,578 against \$65,555,025; imports from Great Britain were \$19,060,437, compared with \$51,991,049, and exports \$95,450,405 against \$169,121,828; last year imports from France \$11,578,252, against \$12,678,431, and exports \$20,432,178 compared with \$65,520,067.

Imports from Germany totaled \$4,952,278, compared with \$5,851,559, and exports \$39,619,715 against \$15,598,807; imports from Japan were \$17,711,308, compared with \$43,234,813, and exports \$22,023,530 against \$34,884,186. Imports from Argentina amounted to \$5,315,980 compared with \$15,104,410, and exports were \$16,441,443 against \$11,612,337; imports from Brazil totaled \$9,289,131 against \$17,324,752, and exports were \$6,240,074, compared with \$10,443,023.

Imports from Chile were \$4,902,757, compared with \$13,537,833, and exports \$4,551,534 against \$3,708,364.

INCREASES SHOWN IN
COTTON PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Production of cotton, exclusive of linters, amounted to 13,197,775 running bales, counting round as half bales, or 13,365,754 equivalent 500-pound bales for the 1920 crop, according to the final ginning report of the season issued by the Census Bureau. The 1919 crop was 11,326,532 running bales, or 11,420,745 equivalent 500-pound bales, and the 1918 crop was 11,906,480 running bales, or 12,040,532 equivalent 500-pound bales.

An estimate of 12,987,000 equivalent 500-pound bales for the 1920 crop was forecast by the Department of Agriculture last December. Included in the 1920 production are 21,892 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out before the March canvass. Round bales included are 206,534 compared with 114,305 for 1919. American Egyptian included was 91,965 bales, compared with 40,437 for 1919. Sea Island included was 1725 bales, compared with 6916 for 1919.

The average gross weight per bale for the crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 506.4 pounds, compared with 504.2 for 1919 and 505.6 for 1918. Ginners operated for the 1920 crop numbered 18,426, compared with 18,815 for 1919.

BISMARCK NOW MAJESTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The former German steamer Bismarck, 56,000 tons, the largest vessel in the world, recently acquired by the White Star Line for its Southampton, Cherbourg and New York mail and passenger service, has been renamed Majestic, thus perpetuating a former White Star steamer of that name which held the record for the Atlantic passage in the nineties.

COTTON SLUMP IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAIRO, Egypt.—The price of cotton has fallen so low that dealers are suggesting the temporary closing of the market. The outlook for business during the coming months is abnormally grave.

GOLDEN RULE GREAT
FACTOR IN BUSINESS

Value of This Asset Discussed
by President of a National
Association Who Also Talks
on Contract Canceling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—"The Golden Rule is an important factor in business today," says Frank C. Overton, newly elected president of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers. "There is no reason why a business man should not be as honest in his business as he is in any other department of his life. The old statement that there is no such thing as a free lunch is wrong from the ground up. Sentiment in business is one of the most important things, that sentiment between buyer and seller where there is mutual confidence, where the spirit of a contract is frequently more important than the letter."

"For 35 years I have been in business," Mr. Overton stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "but I have never seen an occasion for a lie in business. The day of what used to be called sharp business is past, and by sharp business I mean that spirit which justifies action to a customer you would resent on yourself."

"Aside from any business ethics, it is poor policy to attempt to sell merchandise to a man that is not going to prove good value to him. In 99 per cent of cases of difficulty, the other fellow will meet you half way when he realizes the principles on which you are working. The average man usually endeavors to cheat the standard of his friends and associates, even though it is higher than he sets for himself. He will try to live up to his atmosphere."

Speaking of the discussion now taking place in regard to the cancellation of orders, Mr. Overton said, "In order to work a reformation of the present attitude relative to the inviolability of contracts, it is necessary to start before the contract is signed. The buyer must know as to its requirements, and in placing his orders, must be governed by the proximate need of the company he represents, while the seller must see his way clear to fulfill his contract. Then if unforeseen conditions interfere, he must be prepared, the buyer to reimburse the seller if the breach is his, or the seller to assume the penalty."

"The trouble has been that both have obligated themselves in their desire to do business to a point that when unexpected conditions intervene, they find it impossible or at least financially hard to carry out their contract. Then in many cases they are not big enough to meet the contingency."

"On account of the pressure of business overpurchasing has been enormous. The difficulty of securing raw materials added to the railroad congestion led buyers to make contracts far in excess of their normal requirements, with the definite expectation that they would receive only part of what they bought, due to the seller's failure to deliver. Then when conditions changed, and the full tonnage was delivered, they either had to live up to their contracts and sustain a heavy loss, or repudiate them and throw the loss on the other party. A large percentage chose the latter course."

Bureau to Settle Points.
To meet this objection, a committee has been appointed to work out a plan for establishing a bureau to settle such questions. The plan devised provides for a membership contract for all the members of the trade, as well as any others who may care to be represented, providing that any party to a contract in dispute, whether a member of the bureau or not, may bring the matter to the attention of the bureau, agreeing to abide by the results of its decision. Then the bureau will notify the other party of the situation, and invite them to become a party to the proceedings, also agreeing to abide by the result of the award. If this is accepted, the bureau

then settles the matter. But if the second party refuses, the bureau proceeds, and notifies all the members of the bureau of the result, and the position of the second party.

"The buyer and the seller must realize that when they sign a contract," concluded Mr. Overton, "they are signing a real contract and not a mere option. If each fully realizes the responsibility assumed, there will be less opportunity for repudiation."

COTTON SLUMP IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAIRO, Egypt.—The price of cotton has fallen so low that dealers are suggesting the temporary closing of the market. The outlook for business during the coming months is abnormally grave.

TRADE "STRAWS" AT
INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Displays From Many Countries
Exhibited at Lyons, France,
Indicate Efforts to Get Vari-
ous Lines of Business

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the most important industrial fairs in France is that which has been held at Lyons. It is an international fair. The number of firms, French and foreign, who are exhibiting articles is no less than 2541. It must be confessed, however, that the French element predominated to a remarkable extent. Partly it is due to exchange difficulties.

It is becoming increasingly hard for foreign firms to exhibit because of the variation in prices caused by the fluctuating rate of exchange. Those countries which have a better rate of exchange view too much from the French viewpoint, and those countries which have a worse rate of exchange find it unsatisfactory to trade with France in present conditions. This cause and recent trade repression reduced the foreign exhibits to only 10 per cent of the total. It had been hoped that at least 20 per cent would have been recorded.

Americans Absent

As the point of such an exhibition is that it should provide facilities for contrasting the productions of competing countries, there is a sense in which the Lyons fair was not a complete success. America was conspicuously absent. Great Britain took the lead with 116 stands, while Tschoslovakia, the enterprising little country which is rapidly establishing the most active trade relations with France, came second with 32 stands. There were even two Chinese stands and one under Chilean control.

The Mayor of Lyons, Mr. Herriot, is confident that this fair will bring down prices and will stimulate trade. He is naturally satisfied with the really wonderful French display and the display of the French colonies. The biggest section is that which deals with clothing and industries connected therewith. There are 640 stands in this section. Chinaware is also an important section. The fair is divided into two parts. One of them is devoted to fancy goods as well as textiles, stationery, pottery, glass, office requisites. At the second part of the Lyons fair are engineering goods, electrical equipment, machinery and so forth. This is held later in the year, and it is hoped that America will take part.

It should be noted that for the first time the British pottery firms have taken stalls. They are looking for fresh business abroad. England is also making a big effort in the toy market. Most of the toys shown are mechanical, but still there are stuffed animals and dolls. In the textile trades England appears to be rather slack.

Activity of the Swiss.
Another point to be noted in European trading conditions is the activity of the Swiss. Although they suffer the handicap of the rate of exchange—the Swiss franc is worth more than twice as much as the French franc—the manufacturers are taking care not to lose their French customers. They are prepared to sell at a loss. They intend to keep in contact with this profitable market even at the cost of temporary sacrifices. There are just as many Swiss, and indeed rather more than ever.

Other countries which are making strenuous efforts are Belgium and Italy. Belgium, in fact, is the most hard-working country on the Continent, and is making great strides toward complete recovery.

Altogether, though there are now 2500 firms exhibiting, a permanent palace is being built at Lyons which will accommodate 5000 stalls. The President of the Republic has by his promised visit given great encouragement to the promoters of this enterprise.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

WIDOR AND THE ORGAN

Harold D. Phillips interviewed.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—"Widor is the composer whom I consider to have made the most important contributions in recent years to the organ repertoire," said Harold D. Phillips, the organist, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "His works, though undoubtedly less noble in their inspiration than those of César Franck, for instance, have nevertheless a technical scope that puts them in practically a new school; and from this point of view Widor has done as much for the cause of organ music as Liszt in his time did in behalf of piano music."

"When, by the way, I think of Widor, I am reminded of Liszt and the piano, not only because Widor has brought about innovations in methods of composition, but also because he has converted the technique of the organ into something nearly identical with that of the piano. A quite different writer from Gullmunt, who went along old lines, Widor has lightened organ technique, with the result that organists who play his pieces must be, we may almost say, the equals of pianists in mechanical facility of hand. Let me say that I am over-estimating Widor; I will grant that in his organ symphonies there are to be found isolated movements entirely lacking in inspiration; but while I do that, I would like to point out that movements of this sort may generally be omitted in performance without detriment to the works as a whole."

"Speaking of Widor as an innovator, I ought to note that he is distinguished for recognizing the organ which we have today, although perhaps not the ultra-modern instrument. But I am not sure that a composer ought to take account of the organ of such involved and various contrivances as builders lately have been making. For the extremely advanced instrument seems to me to compel the player to bestow his whole thought upon registration and to keep him from losing himself as he should in the music. You say that the modern builder enlarges the player's store of color. I agree with that. I would like, however, to have you tell me whether color should be exclusively the organist's mode of expression. An artist, let me assure you, cannot convey his conception of a piece of music merely by pulling knobs. The real means, I contend, by which he should try to interest his listeners should be style and touch. He can do a good deal toward it, admit, by means of the swell pedals, though there, again, you are working in mechanism."

To a request for fuller comment upon the theme of style and touch, Mr. Phillips explained that an organist makes his individuality felt chiefly in his manner of phrasing and in his use of rubato. These two things, he indicated, are more or less interchangeable, since both have to do with the way a performer defines the structure of the composer's melodies; and yet rubato, he observed, is to be distinguished from phrasing as having to do especially with the player's treatment of time.

"But you were asking," he went on to say, "about organ virtuosity. I will pick out a few names, then, at random and will make a remark or two about each. Take Mendelssohn; his organ works I regard as greater than his oratorios, notwithstanding their smaller favor with the public; and I think of him in his six sonatas as taking himself more seriously than in any of his other compositions. For another man, take Rheinberger; his works are admirably adapted to the church organ. They are peculiarly grateful to the player and they are of solid worth, though with only occasional moments of inspiration. Karg-Elert I look upon as the Debussy of the organ. But for all that, his mastery is not confined to the modern style, inasmuch as he aligns himself at times with the chorale school and writes with conspicuous success in its ancient vein. Franck, when at his best, wrote some of the most lofty music that we have for the organ, and yet he is impracticable sometimes for public performance, owing to the excessive length to which he goes and owing, furthermore, to his want of relief and contrast of mood. As for Bach, if so stupendous a composer may be dismissed in a mere word, I should say of his works that most of them please only a gifted few among listeners who have an insight for what is subtle and what lies deep hidden; but that a few of them, a dozen, say, in all, largely preludes and fugues, hold the attention of audiences today vitally."

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.
LONDON, England.—The Royal Philharmonic Society's concert on February 24 at Queen's Hall may very fairly be summed up by saying that as a whole the program reached the average level of interest and at two points rose above it, these being Lamond's playing of Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto, and a set of symphonic variations for orchestra by W. H. Bell, conducted by the composer. Lamond was in his titanic mood, masterful, amazing, clad about with virtuosity as by a giant's robe and, as usual, so compelling admiration that after the concert he played the scherzo from Beethoven's sonata in E flat op. 31 in response to many recalls. The variations by W. H. Bell had not been given before in England. Mr. Bell is now principal of the School of Music at Cape Town, and it was there that the variations were written and first

produced under Theodore Wendt in 1916-17. The work is built upon a theme in folk-tune style, commendably condensed and containing good recognizable features. These are developed with imagination and a delightful play of orchestral color into a musical structure which, though it forms one continuous movement, really falls into three sections: a prelude, built on small motives rising out of the theme; the theme itself and variations; a finale epitomizing and concluding the whole. This scheme is logical in itself and as employed by Mr. Bell makes one feel that he has an unusually firm grasp of design in music. The remaining orchestral works on the program were the overture to "Oberon," Weber; the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," Berlioz; and Debussy's symphonic sketches "La Mer," conducted by Hamilton Harty.

Roland Hayes, tenor, gave a highly successful song recital at Wigmore Hall on February 26. It was obvious that many people in the audience must have already heard him at previous concerts and had come again eager for more, while those who heard him for the first time found their floating impressions of his excellence swiftly transmuted to pleasurable certainty. He has real natural beauty of voice, joined to a technique both refined and accomplished, and interpretative powers of no mean order. His mezzo voice and pianissimo are particularly good. He has the art of persuasive vocal color. His diction, too, is for the most part satisfactory, even if not quite all that future practice may make it. With regard to the works performed, the strongest interest for Londoners lay in the two groups of Negro spirituals, though four songs by Coleridge-Taylor were admirably given, and the songs in French and Italian by Duparc, Fauré, and Santoliquido showed the singer's versatility and command of other languages. Still, the Negro spirituals were the things in which Hayes revealed something new to his audience. Both voice and music have the extreme simplicity which belongs to children and great art. To treat them as most singers have done in the past, either in a comic or commonplace vein, is to rob them of their chief beauty. But Roland Hayes brings to them a simple reverence, a tender pleasure in their quaintness, a conviction of their underlying truth, which are as remarkable as convincing.

The eighteenth Hallé concert in Manchester was felt to depart somewhat from that expressed ideal of Mr. Hamilton Harty to hold the balance evenly between the classical and the modern. The program was almost exclusively modern, but this may have been due to the fact that Mr. Julius Harrison, and not Mr. Harty, was the conductor. Manchester people were glad of an opportunity of hearing the "Golden Butterfly" suite of Eric Fogge, which caused such difference of opinion among the critics when it was first heard in London; but it would seem a mistake to include in the same program a long orchestral suite from the ballet, "La Fiancée," by an ultra-modern Italian composer, even though it were the first performance in England, together with a selection from "Le Cœur d'Or." There was too much color and too little form, provoking a sense of unsatisfied longing and real music hunger among the audience. Mr. Fogge conducted his own work and received a cordial welcome from his fellow citizens, but it was significant that the applause was warmer before the suite was played than at the close. This is not to imply condemnation; it was realized that the instrumentation was accomplished as well as elaborate, and that the composer had the true orchestral flair; but the conception itself was of the slightest, and the hearer's imagination was not carried on irresistibly. The phrases were too detached and scrappy, and the melody there was, was too reminiscent of Rimsky-Korsakoff and the Caliph's wife. Nature music, however, is legitimate inspiration, and the opening section of the "Golden Butterfly" gives a skillful reproduction of the forest sounds made by the insect world on a hot day in June. It is only when scene follows scene that one discovers the lack of substance of the suite, and the crying need of dramatic development and continuity to force it into shape. Clever musical bric-a-brac it undoubtedly is, but the means adopted are out of all proportion with the end attained.

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—At the fifth concert of the Beethoven Association, given in Eolian Hall on the evening of March 23, the Letz Quartet presented Beethoven's quartet in B flat major, op. 130, and Brahms' piano quintet in F minor with Joseph Hoffman assisting as pianist. George Hamilton, tenor, took part in the program, presenting, with Conrad V. Box as piano accompanist, Schubert's "Der Mühselige," "Im Abendroth," and "Erlkönig," and Schumann's "Requiem" and "Provenzalische Lied," using the original German texts. The members of the quartet, the singer and the two assisting pianists, instead of trusting to their ability at improvisation, as artists now and then who have given Beethoven Association concerts before them have done, were thoroughly rehearsed for the tasks which they undertook. They were evidently determined not to bring upon themselves the reproach of upholding the cause of conservatism, for which the Beethovenians without question stand, in a perfunctory or half-hearted way. As champions of the old German masters and as protectors of the classic repertoire, they came out

fully accounted, trusting not to winning against the forces of reconstruction an easy rock-and-wool victory. The quartet played interestingly, if not brilliantly; the tenor sang with fervid expression and with scholarly technique, if not with extraordinary beauty of tone; and the quintet played with a precision of ensemble, with an energy of style and with a glow of interpretation that were memorable.

PLUNKET GREENE IN LONDON RECITAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent.

LONDON, England.—Plunket Greene stands at the head of his profession as an interpreter of songs, and his choice falls only on compositions of real merit. Small wonder then that when he gives a recital, as he did at Eolian Hall on February 15, the music-loving public looks thankfully to hear him. More people sought to hear him on this occasion than could find entrance. But hundreds did get in and between them and the singer the happiest relations existed, a friendliness, a sympathy which could be felt as bearing an essential part in the uncommon charm of the evening.

An article could easily be written round this characteristic of concert audiences. Here the recitalist was not only a consummate musician; he had also about him something of the air of genial host, one who finds his own happiness in making his guests happy. And how the audience responded! How they listened! How quick they were to catch every point made by him or his ideal conductor, S. Liddle, at the piano!

Four old French carols, sung in a group, were as beautiful as unfamiliar; perhaps the most delightful among them being "D'où viens-tu, bergère." But distinctions are invidious—all were lovely. Again, in the Schubert group that followed, it would have been hard to say which was the finest, though the fact faces at which Plunket Greene took "Der Erlkönig" and a lesser degree "Abschied," hardly tallied with the traditional templ. One must confess they sounded splendid sung thus.

No other British singer, save perhaps John Coates, can set free a speeding rhythm with the first bar of a song and carry it through to the triumphant end which Plunket Greene. Nor can any other so conjure up a jolly miller, for instance, and his mill stones in "Das Wandern," or the sense of mystery in "Der Doppelgänger," as Plunket Greene. In one instant, without any such aid as an actor receives on the stage, he sets before one, not a platform illusion, but the truth of the scene or emotion. He sang the Schubert songs in their original German, an unusual thing now in London, but one for which musicians must certainly be grateful to him. In lyric music the union achieved by a great composer between music and text is a most important factor in the whole.

The group of 11 British songs provided many things of interest. The three songs by Sir Charles Stanford showed that even when the poet is not powerful enough in themselves to call out fervent inspiration—and "The Pibroch," "The Call," and "Home" by Murdoch, Maclean and W. M. Letts are Celtic verses of average merit—Sir Charles can still turn them into thoroughly refined and picturesque songs. A modest note appended to "The Call" stated it to be "the first hundredth anniversary of the poet's death." Mr. Greene has sung at his recitals in London. It is a remarkable record. A group of traditional airs wound up the evening: the fiery Hungarian folk songs and the droll English ballad, "The Crocodile"—surely the work of some forecastle wag—bringing a crop of encores.

ELSIE HORNE ON MOODS IN MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—A new and most instructive entertainment in the form of a lecture recital entitled "Moods in Music" was given by Miss Elsie Horne, pianist, assisted by Miss Adelaide Rind, vocalist, on February 13 at Wigmore Hall. In the course of her lecture Miss Horne explained how the emotions and moods of different composers were displayed in their compositions. She accompanied her remarks with illustrations delightfully rendered on the piano and songs given by Miss Rind in a most acceptable way.

The lecturer touched upon temperaments and types; need of expression; control and freedom; emotion and mood and the laws governing them; their musical parallel; rhythm, pitch and tone, color, and their meaning, about all of which she had some interesting things to say to the great pleasure of her large audience. The piano and vocal solos which Miss Horne chose to illustrate her remarks included compositions by Purcell, Scarlatti, Beethoven, Debussy, Chopin, Sullivan, Rossini, Schumann, Poldini, Liszt, Cyril Scott, Garnet Wolseley Cox and lecturer herself. The concert appeared to a much wider circle than is generally included in the term "music lover." It sought to attract one to the better understanding of good music and so get away from that class of music writers with no apparent justification at all. Miss Horne pointed out the modern tendency toward the sensational in art, whether in music, literature, acting, painting, or what not, and said that the world needed realism, but also idealism—truth, but with beauty—in music, music that was not over-expressed or exaggerated.

VINCENZO DAVICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Vincenzo Davico, whose compositions have only lately been introduced to the public of the United States, has spent most of his life in his native city, Monaco. He is intimately associated with Turin, where he studied under Mr. Cravero. His diploma bears the seal of the Royal Conservatory of Turin, from which he was graduated in 1912, after a course in musical composition under Max Reger. It is not surprising, then, to find the influence of Reger in some of the young Italian's later writings, though, naturally, his renown has been won by the development of a distinct style of his own.

Despite a mature activity of but 10 years, Davico's compositions have already reached a large number. They include "La Principessa Lontana," which was suggested by Maeterlinck's "La Princesse Lointaine," and which is in the form of a symphonic suite, dated 1911; "Impressions Romane," 1913, likewise a suite for orchestra; "Impressions Pagine," six nocturnes for piano, songs, trio in F minor, a sonata in D minor for violin and piano, a sonata for violin and piano, and orchestra, a series of impressions inspired by autumn and by crepuscular moods, and a poem for orchestra. There are, besides, some important, but as yet unpublished works, among them an oratorio which is really a concert opera for solo, choruses and orchestra, built upon Flaubert's "Temptation of St. Anthony."

Davico's labors are part of the new artistic movement of which Mallarmé and Proust are salient representatives. From his earliest days he has been characterized by a certain innate aristocracy of taste—one that would naturally lead him to Debussy, and to the French school. A solitary life has deepened these personal tendencies, though he has liberated himself from youthful influences. It is this aristocratic element that has kept his ardent feeling within bounds and prevented him from yielding to the easy triumphs of excessive methods. He favors the twilight colors and moods, as is shown by his "Impressions of Autumn," which remind one of the prelude of Debussy. He is expert in working an harmonic atmosphere, at suggesting a hazy thought, at catching the thrill of a lyric moment. Yet he is not what might be called a thoroughgoing impressionist, for closer examination of his work reveals a marked tonal sense, even a rigidity of melodic line. He is decidedly a colorist, but his colors do not blur the lines of his composition, and he never for long forgets the architectural aspects of his piece.

As he labors on the lines of Debussy, his sonata for the violin and piano, says Signor Gatti, one of the most perspicacious of musical critics in Italy today, attest a robust and penetrating knowledge of the entire classical-romantic instrumental literature from Mozart to Brahms. He is not afraid of so-called old forms. In his nocturnes he has breathed a new, modern note, and he is, says Gatti, the most perfect and consummate in style after those of Fauré. Often his piano compositions are so simple in appearance that they deceive the player and hearer into believing the composer ineffective, yet closer acquaintance discovers a delicate, economical adjustment of means to purpose.

In Davico there are really two aspects, the subtlety of the intimate, personal poet and the riot of color and sound that comes from a Gaudier or a d'Annunzio. Yet Davico has not been lavish in his employment of orchestral means. In his work there is a certain measure, an artistic restraint. He is not afraid, in these days of "melodic anarchy," to write sustained melodies, but far different from what the foreign public has come to accept as the Italian tradition.

Davico's Japanese songs are among his latest published works; they exhibit the same tasteful expressiveness of the oriental songs. "His art," says Gatti, "born like a lotus in the stagnant marsh of the Italian music of yesterday, aims at the same ideal that unites the contemporary composers of our land. Nor does he forget this: this artist who lives beyond the confines of our fatherland is a power on which we may count."

EUGÈNE GOOSSENS IN LIVERPOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. Eugène Goossens conducted the eighth Liverpool Philharmonic Concert, and introduced his own orchestral scherzo, "Tam-o'-Shanter," which depicts that hero's ride from the witches. A clever piece of orchestration, it might have made a better impression if it had not come after that masterpiece of the musical grotesque, "Till Eulenspiegel," and his merry pranks. Strauss' genius is perhaps nowhere else as unmistakable as in this characteristically German humoresque. It is one of the few works of the genius "macabre" which will bear repetition. Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique" is another; but the Teutonic work has the salt of humor in it.

The rogueries and waggeries of the more or less mythical Till are part of human experience, whereas the subject of the symphony the fragment of a dream, Till might be a roguish, but he was also a born jester, and Strauss is equally successful in capturing the essence of his original and revealing the fun and the frolic of his adventures and the Antolian-like character of his thought. The few bars of epilogue indicate the urbane and human side of one's

better judgment in the light of history, that after all Till was not such a bad sort, though he might have been rightly punished by his judges. This is very much the verdict of history upon Till and it finds clear expression in Strauss' music.

Bucchi was the soloist at the concert and repeated the program previously given at Bradford and at Manchester to the disappointment of many of his admirers. The only novelty was a little encore piece, Liszt's "Campanella," which he played with the most exquisite delicacy and romantic charm. If we were to offer a criticism upon so masterful a personality and so fine an artist as Bucchi, it would be on the score of a lack of spontaneity, a too careful and meticulous calculation of desired effects, hardening into a stereotyped kind of pianistic performance.

FRANCO-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—An interesting attempt has begun to make France a greater center of music study. Before the war American musical institutions often sent their students to Germany to receive those final touches which would make them as perfect as possible. Of course musical instruction has reached a high level in the United States, but Germany was regarded in some quarters as giving something which could not be found in America.

Now France desires to attain a similar position. It is pointed out that in the United States musicians like Blais, Fainchild and Walter Damrosch are altogether sympathetic to the idea that artistic supremacy in music belongs to the French school and that it is in France that modern music is best studied. The first idea of founding an American conservatoire in the Fontainebleau Palace came from Mr. Fragnaud, the sub-director. With Mr. Francis Casadesus he made the necessary demarches and Paul Leon, the director of Beaux-Arts, placed the disposal of the palace at their disposal for the creation of an American Ecole de Musique.

It is claimed that the war, by bringing American artists in contact with French, revealed to them the extreme importance of French music and French musical training, which had previously largely been hidden from them. It is in France that they can best finish their studies. That at least is the contention of Mr. Fragnaud and it is why for two years he has worked for the creation of this new conservatoire especially intended for Americans. The idea is now realized.

Charles Widor, the great organist and composer, is nominated Director General des Etudes and Francis Casadesus Technical Director. The Ecoles des Hautes Etudes Musicales is placed under the control of the State and will be subordinated by the Minister of Beaux-Arts and the municipality of Fontainebleau. It is reserved for American students, men or women, who desire to improve their art under the direction of the professors of the National Conservatoire, and high rewards will be accorded to the pupils.

Charles Widor, recently interviewed on this subject, paid tribute to the efforts of Mr. Fragnaud, who visited France during the latter part of the war. He at first obtained aid from French professors in the formation of military bands. At Chaumont there was constituted a veritable conservatoire which has now been developed into the Conservatoire of Fontainebleau. At first instruction will be given only during three months of the summer season and the most eminent professors will undertake the task and will direct examinations and distribute diplomas. If, however, the project is successful the duration of studies each year will be prolonged.

It is even hoped that the school will become also a school of painting, architecture, and sculpture. "Is there any place more attractive than Fontainebleau," asked Mr. Widor, "more evocative of beauty? The surroundings are ideal for an artist, whether he is musician, painter, or poet. As for the professors it is surely unnecessary to say that we will put all our heart into the accomplishment of a duty that is both artistic and fraternal. The best of our thought, all that we have learned from experience, will be put at the service of the Franco-American school of Fontainebleau."

Mr. Francis Casadesus added some details of the work which will be carried on. There can only be 200 pupils who will be pensionnaires. Each pupil who is not presented by a conservatoire or a recognized musical school of America must furnish references for it. It is intended that the advantages which the school presents shall only be given to the best and most promising young American musicians. The executive committee of the Société des Amis Américains des Musiciens de France, which has its principal center in New York, will make a choice in the chief towns of the United States. The instruction, which will be given by the élite of French professors, having the same value as that given in the famous Conservatoire National, it is indispensable that it shall be the élite of American students who shall profit.

At the end of the session there will be a competition after which will be conferred diplomas of the same value as those conferred by the Conservatoire de Paris, and in particular a prize for musical composition to be called Prix de Paris corresponding to the Prix de Rome. Particular attention should be drawn to an innovation. All those who in France have a reputation as a composer, conductor, virtuoso, singer, instructor, professor of musical history, shall in turn visit

Fontainebleau and demonstrate their personal technique, their ideas, the manner in which they conceive the practice of their art, how they translate their most profound thoughts or those of the great musicians who have preceded them. This is perhaps a new form of teaching, obliging the pupils to make deductions and comparisons. The whole of French musical art in its varied aspects will be exposed and studied with the aid of the most illustrious representatives.

There is thus realized a remarkable project that will definitely tend toward putting France in the place formerly occupied by Germany. No statement has yet been made as to how much will be allocated by the State to the upkeep of the American conservatoire in France but the municipality of Fontainebleau has most generously promised no less a sum than 100,000 francs per annum for this purpose.

Undoubtedly, whether French ambitions in music are entirely justified or not, the creation of such a school will serve to make musical France much better known in America, will greatly influence American musicians.

MR. MENDELBERG IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—William Mengelberg has just written his name all over the musical map of this city. He held two four-hour rehearsals with the Philadelphia Orchestra, the second of these rehearsals coming the morning of the first (afternoon) concert. He talked in three languages, and hardly ten bars at a time went by unchallenged. His whole effort was to get the men to rise above literal accuracy and mere meticulous precision to the expressive inwardness of the music.

Leopold Stokowski's splendid drilling of the band through all these years had put into Mengelberg's hand a far more supple and responsive instrument than the Dutch conductor found in the National Symphony Orchestra when he landed in New York. These players felt at once the presence and the intellectual predominance of a master, and they rose to him with a devotion and an enthusiasm such as they never before gave a guest conductor. Said one of them after the first rehearsal: "We were not rehearsing—we were learning something all the time!"

Mr. Mengelberg, who is a specialist in the arrangement of instruments on the platform, stood things about considerably. He reduced by about four feet the rear terrace on which the nine double basses stand. He bunched his first violins and his cellos as far toward the front as he could get them. He added six French horns, so that he had 10 in all, for the delivery of Strauss' "Heldenleben." He took the trumpets away from their post in front of the double basses and massed them before the trombones and the tubas. The men forgot union terms and overtime and only remembered their artistic honor. He gave each man stringently to feel that the whole of the music depended upon him alone.

As in the rehearsal he put them through the paces of the "Heldenleben," he told them the story as an actor would. He said that the hero, having made war on women and children, wept for his sins, and that the end was not merely sorrow but tragedy. And he kept them at it until he got the desired effect. With like thoroughness he drilled the players on Weber's "Oberon," that began the program in a fairy world, and Liszt's "Les Préludes," that came before the "Heldenleben."

So that finally he came before his cool-ultra-critical audience with an orchestra made over largely to his own ideas. One could feel those about saying in themselves: "Well, we shall see how this much-touted foreigner can do!" He did it, he won them over. He stirred them quite out of themselves and made them forget all but the music. It was not the interpretation of the score but the translation of the audience that was the triumph.

Hilda Lashanska sang in second place on the program. She gave airs from Puccini's "Amleto," and Massenet's "Cid." Each note was carefully molded, each note was pellucid, a globular, brilliant pendant on high, and not quite near enough to be intimate and warm and human. So cunningly did she form each note as she came to it that one was a little in danger of losing the lyric continuity; it was the several notes that were sung, rather than the song. Maturity will bring the interpretative power that sees and feels the end from the beginning. As it is, Miss Lashanska is a rarely charming and delightful artist. What maturity in music means was illustrated in Madame Homer's recital, which filled the Academy of Music not merely with people but with song. The program ranged from Handel, Haydn, Schubert, to her husband; whose unfamiliar song "Russia" was least impressive, despite the most earnest effort to make it sound important. But from the start, the admired contralto had her audience quite at her mercy, for her stately yet gracious womanliness she helped her voice to express her meaning and make her message tell.

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RENÉE CHEMET IN NEW YORK RECITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Renée Chémet, violinist, appeared with the National Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of March 22, presenting the Saint-Saëns third violin concerto in B minor, op. 61. She gave a delightful interpretation of the solo part of the work, and Mr. Mengelberg directed his men in charmingly sympathetic accompaniment. Soloist and director, that is to say, collaborated in placing a finely polished composition by the most French of orchestral writers before the public in as suitable a manner as could be imagined. Miss Chémet brings a cheerfulness to her playing that distinguishes it from the playing of most of the numerous European violinists who have appeared in New York this season as candidates for American musical honors. In this characteristic of good-naturedness, she must have reminded many of her listeners of the coming of Mischa Elman to the United States a dozen years ago. To say that her playing is bright and heartening in mood is doubtless all the praise that is necessary, though much might be remarked in commendation of her tone and execution. She seems to have precisely the right insight into the music of Saint-Saëns, whatever else she may prove to have or to lack as she is further heard. She evidently comprehends Saint-Saëns as a musician who began his career when sentimentalism was at the height of its vogue in Europe and who never quite escaped from its influence. So understanding him, she finds in his melodies a mingled expression of tenderness and humor which those performers who think of him as a contemporary of Brahms or as a link between Berlioz and Debussy are apt to miss.

The program, which included the Beethoven "Eroica" symphony and the Strauss "Death and Transfiguration" tone poem, was one of the last on the schedule of Mr. Mengelberg, who, returning to Amsterdam, Holland, leaves the National Symphony Orchestra in charge of the regular conductor, Arthur Bodanzky. He comes again to New York in February, 1922, to take part in the direction of the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, under the arrangement by which National Symphony and Philharmonic interests next season are merged.



Fiddles and Violins

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THE HOME FORUM

The Old House

The "old house," as when Florian talked of it afterwards he always called it (as all children do, who can recollect a change of home, soon enough but not too soon to mark a period in their lives), really was an old house; and an element of French descent in its inmates—descent from Watteau, the old court-painter, one of whose gallant pieces still hung in one of the rooms—might explain, together with some other things, a noticeable trimness and comely whiteness about everything there—the curtains, the couches, the paint on the walls with which the light and shadow played so delicately; might explain also the tolerance of the great poplar in the garden, a tree most often despised by English people, but which French people love, having observed a certain fresh way its leaves have of dealing with the wind, making it sound, in never so slight a stirring of the air, like running water.

The old-fashioned, low wainscoting went round the rooms, and up the staircase with carved balusters and shadowy angles, landing half-way up at a broad window, with a swallow's nest below the sill, and the blossom of an old pear-tree showing across it in late April, against the blue, below which the perfumed juice of the first of fallen fruit in autumn was so fresh. At the next turning came the closet which held on its deep shelves the best china. Little angel faces and reedy flutings stood out round the fireplace of the children's room. And on the top of the house, above the large attic, where the white mice ran in the twilight—an infinite, unexplored wonderland of childish treasures, glass beads, empty scent-bottles still sweet, thrum of colored silks, among its lumber—a flat space of roof, railed round, gave a view of the neighboring steeples; for the house, as I said, stood near a great city, which sent up heavenwards, over the twisting weather-vanes, not seldom, its beds of rolling cloud and smoke, touched with storm or sunshine. But the child of whom I am writing did not hate the fog, because of the crimson lights which fell from it sometimes upon the chimneys, and the whites which gleamed through its openings, on summer mornings, on turret or pavement—"Miscellaneous Studies," Walter Pater.

Shakespeare's Sonnets

Thy verse is like a cool and shady well
Lying a-dream within some moss-
walled cloist'—One Month—
Far from the common way, where
violets dose
In green-deep grass beside the sweet
hare-bell.

—G. W. L. Marshall-Hall.

Resurrection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
RESURRECTION is the continual unfolding of goodness. It is therefore something to be known and experienced at all times. The process involved in it and the results flowing therefrom are to be contemplated not merely during a set season once a year but during every hour of every day throughout the year. It should be therefore a supremely happy time in anyone's life, for in spite of the orthodox view of resurrection, that wondrous transformation from a material to a spiritual status is taking place constantly in the lives of those who are looking to Spirit for their being. This rising above material things and material aims means the coming into a man's existence of spirituality which displaces materiality, and brings about that new birth of which Christ Jesus spoke to Nicodemus that night on a housetop hundreds of years ago. It is being "born again," and the process, while at times perhaps disagreeable in the heat of the day and the uproar of the conflict, is, as has been said, a time of happy promise in a man's career.

The resurrection means the abandonment of existence in mortality. The world has been through many different and progressive stages of this process, is going through it now and will continue to go through it in obedience to the divinely loving law of Immortal Principle, the Mind that is God. The Reformation, the English, French, and American revolutions, and surely the world war, were different phases of the resurrection, for out of them came, on the whole, higher things which benefited every single nation of the earth. Individuals have been through this process. A person's first healing in Christian Science is resurrection. When Paul at Lystra uplifted the man born a cripple and caused him to walk "who never had walked" it was the occurring of that wonderful thing called the resurrection. It was of a kind with that supreme event which took place in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, following those three hours on Golgotha as the culmination of which "the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake, and the rocks rent."

And the joy of the resurrection is that it goes on forever, for in absolute Science the real, the spiritual man, never ceases to unfold, or to rise. As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 253.)

With Christ Jesus the process of the resurrection involved the crucifixion. The sins of the world were so great and spiritual perception so faint that he who could have taken his spiritual status at any time unaccompanied by the material conditions called death, considered it necessary to go upon the cross and give a concrete demonstration of eternal life that would so awaken men as to rouse them to follow in his steps.

Christ Jesus was not a helpless victim of his persecutors. The Master could have delivered himself at any time from those who took him and attempted to destroy him. Why then, it may be asked, did he suffer crucifixion? The answer is found in a study of Jesus' life and purpose. For three years he had been healing the sick and sinful and raising the dead, always pointing out by parable and patient explanation just what it was that was accomplishing the healing work: the Christ or Truth that is the reflection of divine Principle. He had raised the dead, in one case, after the resurrected man had been entombed four days. He had not yet, of course, raised himself from the dead, although he had told the Jews, "Destroy this temple [for body], and in three days I will raise it up." He had proved every statement he had theretofore made about divine metaphysics and he was to demonstrate this also. Mrs. Eddy says: "The resurrection of the great demonstrator of God's power was the proof of his final triumph over body and matter, and gave full evidence of divine Science—evidence so important to mortals." (Science and Health, p. 42.) And on page 34 she writes concerning the effect of this supreme proof upon Jesus' disciples: "His resurrection was also their resurrection. It helped them to raise themselves and others from spiritual dullness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities. They needed this quickening, for soon their dear Master would rise again in the spiritual realm of reality, and ascend far above their apprehension."

The resurrection of nineteen hundred years ago was the world's resurrection. Its example has spurred men to seek spiritual life. The simple Bible narrative has been extended and scientifically explained by Christian Science, and the whole garment is before men today. Every man who says to himself, "I will stop my old way of dishonesty and wrong living and will do the right thing," experiences the resurrection as he puts the resolve into practical effect. To him come angels, or spiritual thoughts, which whisper, "He is risen." For then the rising above material ideals is taking place in the life of joy, whether this reform occurs in the counting house, in the seat of government, or in the pulpit. And as such an individual's experience is multiplied in the experiences of countless

millions of others throughout the world, that promise of the Master, already rich in fruitage since the discovery of Christian Science, will bear its fullness: "And these signs shall follow them that believe: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they shall drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

The Women Carriers of Martinique

"On le machonné!" rings out a rich alto, resonant as the tone of a gong, from behind the ballisters that shut in our garden. There are two of them—no, three—Malyotte, Chéché, and Rina. Malyotte and Chéché have just arrived from St. Pierre—Rina comes from Gros-Morne with fruits

liquid pearls—for Rina makes a good sale. Travelling together, the portresses often walk in silence for hours at a time. . . . Sometimes they sing, most often when approaching their destination;—and when they chat, it is in a key so high-pitched that their voices can be heard to a great distance in this land of echoes and elevations. But she who travels alone is rarely silent; she talks to herself or to in-

Audubon in His Home

One Sunday, as bright and brilliant a day as ever gladdened the eyesight, I wandered, as it was then my habit, beyond the outskirts of New York. My road led me past several suburban houses, pleasantly rising amid their green groves, and along the banks of the Hudson. A sacred silence

that crazy city!" He then shook me warmly by the hand. This man was Audubon, the ornithologist, whose extraordinary adventures in the pursuit of a favorite science, whose simple manly character, and whose unequalled accuracy and skill as an artist in a peculiar walk, has made his name known to the civilized world.—Parke Godwin.

The Sunny March Mornings

In the sunny March mornings, when the sun is up at seven, and a choice band of native songbirds, the thrush, the blackbird, the robin and the hedge-sparrow, are singing their perkiest and loudest, unchallenged by a single note of song from the earliest warblers, from beyond the seas, every tree shows some slight, half-hinted shadow of spring change. . . . At every joint, and at the end of every twig, there is ever so slight a swelling of the bud; and though the change of shape and color is hardly discernible till held in the hand, the multiplied myriads of tiny curves change the whole aspect of the tree. In the sycamore, the points of the lower buds are slipping from their sheaths, like long green olives of Italy. The downy sumach tips are rough with swelling knobs, the laburnums are flecked with silver-grey, and even on the planes, where last year's fruit still hangs, the buds are swelling. But perhaps the most beautiful of all are the sprays of the hawthorn. Where each thorn leaves the stem, a tiny, gemlike globe has appeared upon the bark, laced on the sides with green and gold, and tipped with rosy carmine. The sharp thorn mounts guard above it, and protects it from harm,—one thorn to a bud, all the tree over. But where the young shoots end—where there is no protecting spear—there the buds are clustered, that if one fall another may take its place.—"Wild England of Today," C. J. Cornish.

Lonely Is the Man Who Understands

Lonely is the man who understands. Lonely is vision that leads a man away From the pasture-lands, From the furrows of corn and the brown loads of hay, To the mountain-side, To the high places where contemplation brings All his adventures Among the sowers and the tillers in the wide Valleys to one fused experience. . . . —John Drinkwater.

John Sell Cotman

According to Miss Turner, a daughter of Dawson Turner, "Cotman giving up the idea of being a draper, came to London in 1798-9." Nothing is known of his early movements in the metropolis, but he did not waste his time, as almost immediately after his arrival he was awarded a "larger silver palette" by the Society of Arts. In 1809, for a drawing which had been submitted. In "Thaddeus of Warsaw," by Miss Jane Porter, the hero, a Polish noble named Zobieski, reduced to want, finds "his sole dependence must rest on his talents for painting. His taste easily perceived that there were many drawings exhibited for sale much inferior to those which he had executed for mere amusement."

Accordingly, he attempts to sell his drawings to a printseller in Great Newport Street, but they are declined. Eventually the dealer agrees to accept six drawings a week for a guinea. It has been suggested that the incident was based on what actually happened to young Cotman. This may have been true, as Miss Porter was sister to Sir Robert Ker Porter, and through her brother probably became acquainted with Cotman. That he did sell his drawings to print dealers is known, as John Thirle, afterwards his brother-in-law, was in the habit, when coming to London, of looking into Ackermann's window to see if there were any new works by his brother artist. It is certain, however, that Cotman was not without means, as at first he lived in Gerrard Street, Soho, and afterwards in New Bond Street. He came under the patronage of Dr. Munro, and at his home on Adelphi Terrace, where his protégés used to assemble to copy drawings, Cotman probably first met Girtin and Turner. Girtin assisted in starting a club for practicing landscape painting. The members met in the evening at each other's houses by rotation; a subject was chosen, and each treated it according to his own idea. The sketches became the property of the member at whose house they met. It is said that for this reason Turner declined to be one of the party—"The Norwich School," H. M. Cundall (ed. by Geoffrey Holme).

Pick'd Out of Books

You might suppose the place pick'd out of books, The nightingales, in the cold bloom, are there. Fullest of heart, hushing our open'd windows; The cuckoo ripest in the warmed thickets. Autumn, the princely season, purple-rob'd And liberal-handed, brings no gloom to us. But, rich in its own self, gives us rich hope. Of winter-time; and when the winter comes. We burn old wood, and read old books that wall. Our biggest room, and take our heartiest walks On the good, hard, glad ground. —Leigh Hunt.

The Supreme Excellence

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—Longfellow

and vegetables. Suppose we call them all in, and see what they have got. Malyotte and Chéché sell on commission; Rina sells for her mother, who has a little garden at Gros-Morne. "Bonjou, Malyotte;—bonjou, Chéché!" comment on Kalle, Rina, ché! . . . Throw open the folding-doors to let the great trays pass. . . . Now all three are unloaded by old Thérèse and by young Adou;—all the packs are on the floor, and the waterproof wrappings are being uncoiled. . . . "Oh, what a medley, Malyotte!" . . . Inkstands and wooden caws; purses and paper dogs and cats; dolls and cosmetics; pins and needles and soap and toothbrushes. . . . "pelotes" of thread, and tapes, and ribbons, and laces. . . . cuffs and collars and dancing shoes. . . . But what is that little flat bundle, the pretty foulards! Azure and yellow in checkings; orange and crimson in stripes; rose and scarlet in plaidings; and bronze tints, and beetle-tints of black and green.

"Chéché, what a 'bloucoum' if you should ever let that tray fall—'à la vie yale!' Here is a whole shop of crockeries and porcelain;—plates, dishes, cups,—earthen-ware 'canaris' and 'dobannes'; and gift-mugs, and cups bearing the creole girls' names,—all names that end in 'line': 'Micheline,' 'Honoreine,' 'Prosperine.' (you will never sell that, Chéché: there is not a Prosperine this side of St. Pierre), 'Azaline,' 'Leontine,' 'Zephérine,' 'Albertine,' 'Chrysaline,' 'Florine,' 'Coraline,' 'Alexandrine.' And knives and forks, and cheap spoons. . . . and tin rattles for babies, and tin flutes for horrid little boys. . . . and pencils and note-paper and envelopes!"

"Oh, Rina, what superb oranges! fully twelve inches round! . . . and these, which look something like our mandarins, what do you call them?" "Zorange macaque!" (monkey-oranges). And here are avocadoes—beautiful—guavas of three different kinds,—tropical cherries (which have four seeds instead of one), tropical raspberries, whereof the entire eatable portion comes off in one elastic piece, lined with something like white silk. . . . Here are fresh nutmegs: the thick green case splits in equal halves at a touch; and see the beautiful heart within,—deep dark glossy red. . . . This big heavy, red-and-yellow thing is a "pomme-cythere": the smooth cuticle, bitter as gall, covers a sweet juicy "pulp," interwoven with something that seems like cotton thread. . . . Here is a "pomme-cannelle": inside its acaly covering is the most delicious yellow custard conceivable, with little black seeds floating in it. This larger "coursol" has almost as delicate an interior, only the custard is white instead of yellow. . . . Here are "christophines," great pear-shaped things, white and green, according to kind, with a peel prickly and knobby as the skin of a horned toad; but they stew exquisitely. And "indian-genes," or egg-plants, and "malinest-pith," and "chadèques," and "pommes d'Haiti"—and roots that at first sight look all alike, but they are not: there are "camarionne" and "couscous," and "choux-carabes," and "zignames" and various kinds of "patates" among them. Old Thérèse's magic will transform these shapelike, muddy things, before evening, into pyramids of smoking gold,—odoriferous porridges that will look like masses of molten amber and

animate things;—you may hear her talking to the trees, to the flowers,—talking to the high clouds and the far peaks of changing color,—talking to the setting sun! . . . By a great grove of palms she passes;—so thickly mustered they are that against the sun their intermingled forms one unbroken awning of green. Many rise straight as masts; some bend at beautiful angles, seeming to intercross their long pale single limbs in a fantastic dance; others curve like bows: there is one that undulates from foot to crest, like a monster serpent poised upon his tail. She loves to look at that one,—"Joli pé-bols-la!" talks to it as she goes by,—birds it good-day. . . . Sometimes she meets a laden sister travelling the opposite way. . . . "Comment ou yé, ché?" she cries. (How art thou, dear?) And the other makes answer, "Tout doux, ché,—et ou?" (All sweetly, dear,—and thou?) And each passes on without pausing: they have no time!

It is perhaps the last human voice she will hear for many a mile. After that only the whisper of the grasses—"Grass-grass, grass-grass!"—and the gossip of the canes—"chououa, chououa!"—and the husky speech of the "pols-Angole, ka kabillé comm yon vie femme," that babbles like an old woman;—and the murmur of the "filas"—trees, like the murmur of the River of the Washerwomen.—"Two Years in the French West Indies," by Lafcadio Hearn.

The Diary and the Commonplaces

The habit of journalizing becomes a life-long lesson taken in the art of composition, an informal schooling for authorship. And were the process of preparing their works for publication faithfully detailed by distinguished writers, it would appear how large were their indebtedness to their diary and commonplaces. How carefully should we peruse Shakespeare's notes used in compiling his plays—what was his, what another's—showing how these were fashioned into the shapely whole we read, how Milton composed,—Montaigne, Goethe; by what happy strokes of thought, flashes of wit, apt figures, fit quotations snatched from vast fields of learning, their rich pages were wrought forth. This were to give the keys of great authorship.

The ready reader hardly comprehends how much he owes to his author's skill in compiling his notes, how much to omission, revision, and how imperfect he regards his work after his last touches. One's book is never completed. It still invites correction while the sheets go through the press, and fails to satisfy when he holds the volume in covers. The labor is so pleasurable, nevertheless, and the name of author falls so pleasantly upon the ear, that genius even may not blush at the sound. "Tis a virtuous egotism that disseminates virtuous ideas. And its disseminators, though but clay, may be spoken of in the terms of the beautiful Persian apologue: If not the rose, they have been near the rose, and left its fragrance in their writings."—"Table-Talk," A. Bronson Alcott.

But my walk soon brought a secluded country house into view—a house not entirely adapted to the nature of the scenery, yet simple and unpretending in its architecture, and beautifully embowered amid elms and oaks. Several graceful fawns, and a noble elk, were stalking in the shade of the trees, apparently unconscious of the presence of a few dogs, and not caring for the numerous turkeys, geese, and other domestic animals that gabbled and screamed around them. Nor did my own approach startle the wild beautiful creatures that seemed as docile as any of their tame companions.

"Is the master at home?" I asked of a maid-servant who answered my tap at the door, and who after informing me that he was, led me into a room on the left side of the broad hall. It was not, however, a parlor, or an ordinary reception-room that I entered, but evidently a room for work. In one corner stood a painter's easel, with a half-finished sketch of a beaver on the paper; in the other lay the skin of an American panther. The antlers of elks hung upon the walls; stuffed birds of every description of gay plumage ornamented the mantelpiece; and exquisite drawings of field-mice, orioles, and wood-peckers, were scattered promiscuously in other parts of the room, across one end of which a long rude table was stretched to hold artist materials, scraps of drawing-paper, and immense folio volumes, filled with delicate paintings of birds taken in their native haunts.

This, said I to myself, is the studio of the naturalist, but hardly had the thought escaped me, when the master himself made his appearance. He was a tall, thin man, with a high arched and serene forehead, and a bright-penetrating gray eye. . . . His greeting, as he entered, was at once frank and cordial, and showed us the sincere true man. "How kind it is," he said with a slight French accent, and in a pensive tone, "to come to see me; and how wise, too, to leave



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum
"Bridge at Saltram, South Devon," by John Sell Cotman

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Great Lover

A NEW play by Mr. Drinkwater is something of a literary event, and yet it is hard to realize that "Mary Stuart" comes from the same pen that wrote "Abraham Lincoln." Indeed it would be peculiarly interesting to hear Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln, on the subject of Mr. Drinkwater's "Mary Stuart." Everything one imagines that made Lincoln Lincoln, is thrown overboard in the philosophy of love which the father of Lincoln puts into the mouth of his daughter Mary. In saying this, it goes without saying that love is perhaps the most difficult word in the language to reduce to a definition. You may hitch your definition to a star, or you may tie it to a stone, and sink it in a cesspool. No person is forced to any deeper research than the nearest dictionary for proof of this. Nor is the fact the result of the evolution of the word throughout the centuries. The love of the New Testament is as far divorced from the love of Horace and Tibullus, as it is from that of Lord Byron or Swinburne.

So manifest is the difficulty that the writer of the Fourth Gospel could find no escape from it, but the adoption of two Greek words implying, more or less vaguely, the contrast between sacred and profane love. But whilst the lower of these words never sinks to the depths to which Lesbia's sparrow fluttered, when Caesar was fighting in Gaul, or to which Don Juan descended in his erotic pilgrimage, when George the Third was King, the higher can scarcely be said to rise to the Johannine definition of divorce of the material from the spiritual. The peculiar refinement of the Johannine definition is not, however, for the moment the issue. The issue is, What has Mr. Drinkwater made of the word in his play "Mary Stuart," in which the queen is described as "the great lover"? for Mr. Drinkwater's ideal of love is rather that of a glorified Lesbia's than that of a woman dominated by the concept of the Fourth Gospel. Mr. Drinkwater, indeed, lays his concept naked before his readers when to Hunter's bitter inquiry as to what his wife can see in a new lover who has suddenly entered into her life, he makes Boyd reply, "A vast, separate, breathing creation of God. Would you dare to forbid a woman's love of that? You are ambitious." Boyd clearly takes a more exalted view of the "unfeathered, two-legged thing" than ever did Job or the Preacher. Indeed as the play unfolds it becomes almost outrageously possible to find an excuse for Darnley's venomous song,

"Is there a scullion greedy
For a crown and a queen's kiss."

For here in a few words is the story of Mr. Drinkwater's new play.

Two men are sitting in the library of Andrew Boyd's house in Edinburgh, in the evening of a late summer day in the year 1600. Over the fireplace is an oil portrait of Mary Stuart, but the window on to the terrace is wide open, and below the city lies in the moonlight. The younger man, John Hunter, has confessed to the older that his wife has just confessed to him that she is in love with another man, Finlay, and in love with him without losing her love for Hunter. It is a sort of prologue in which Hunter, amazed and confused, argues for the conventional view of marriage, while Boyd strives to convince him of the greatness of a love, a love like that of Mary Stuart, which refuses to be owned by any man, and which has enabled his wife to show her splendid trust in him by confessing her love for his friend like-wise. "It is a wide thing, radiant," Boyd insists, "the capacity for loving." It makes her of the kin of Mary Stuart, "a great lover." Now this is all very fine, but it reminds one of a certain picture in Punch of a cook giving notice in order to get married. Her mistress, in surprise, explains that she did not know that the cook was engaged. To which the cook, whose love is manifestly a wide thing and radiant, replies that she is not, exactly, but that she feels she can love any man. It must be admitted that such love is the acme of the wide and radiant. Mary Stuart, being a queen, in the days before the Royal Marriage Act, was not bound by any limitations, and she took a wide advantage of it, though the result was scarcely radiant. Therefore, when she is heard singing on the terrace, and Boyd's library suddenly gives place to her room in Holyrood, there is not much cause for surprise in finding her toying with Riccio, quarreling with Darnley, and seized in the rough arms of Bothwell.

All the time this later part of the play lasts, Mr. Drinkwater is weaving dexterously about the queen the legend of the great lover. Unfortunately, in one way Mr. Drinkwater does it only too well. His command of words is magical. So that when at last Riccio has been murdered, Darnley quarreled with, and Bothwell embraced, the poor little tragedy of the one, the shadow already hanging over the second, and the distant cloud obscuring the end, are well enough summed up in the last verse of Mary's own song,

"Not Riccio nor Darnley knew
Nor Bothwell how to find
This Mary's best magnificence
Of the great lover's mind."

What does it all mean, except that Mr. Drinkwater has used his unquestionable talent, consciously or unconsciously, to strengthen the almost organized attack upon morality which is being made from every conceivable angle. It is visible in the art of Post Impressionism. It is summed up in the drawings of Gauguin, and in that amazing Apologia Pro Vita Sua, called "Noa-Noa." Only the other day a well-known Boston paper, in a criticism of what it called a "novel of passion," speaking of the temptation of the heroine to desert her husband and children for the wealth, culture, and gleaming setting offered her by the new man who had come into her life, calmly explained that the author never by a flicker of an eyelash suggested that it was a question to be settled

by the moral code. "Not even the husband—and it would have been natural enough in his case—makes it a question of right and wrong," the critic says. "We have transcended such petty valuations, when we come to deal with naked issues. This withdrawal from all petty considerations is magnificent." There you certainly have the naked issue, right or wrong described as a petty valuation, a petty consideration. Still, without perhaps suspecting it, this is the new fountain of the river of life which Mr. Drinkwater offers to his audience.

And yet it is all so very, very old. Let us go back, almost two thousand years, to the banks of the Nile, and to the lyre of Quintus Flaccus:—

"Head erect, this One read her fate;
She reaped that she had sown, of hate;
She had dared, and had lost;
She chaffer'd over the cost!"

Yes, Cleopatra, too, was a great lover.

Women and the Disarmament Issue

A DEFINITE movement has been undertaken by women in the United States to stop the increasing expenditure of public moneys for armaments. An organization has been formed under the name of the Women's World Disarmament Committee. It does not appear just how inclusive the membership is, whether it is in fact an organization of women in all parts of the world who are interested in the activities of the committee, or whether, for the time being, the campaign is to be confined to the United States. The announcement has been made frequently within the last year or so that, roughly estimated, 90 per cent of the money appropriated by Congress goes for war purposes. Representatives of the disarmament committee have been a little more exact in their computations. They point out that this proportion is exactly 88 per cent, leaving 12 per cent for all other purposes of government, administrative, judicial, legislative, educational, road building, irrigation, and the score or more other activities of a public nature. It is explained, of course, that 68 per cent of the 88 per cent goes to pay indebtedness incurred in past wars. This, it is admitted, must be paid. But the women who are at the head of the new movement believe that a vast saving can be effected by curtailing the continued expenditure of the 20 per cent balance. Perhaps they see no reason why the people who are asked to contribute this vast sum in taxes each year should sit passive while plans are being made to appropriate their money for things which they do not want or need. These women are inquiring why senators and representatives in Congress continue to talk of economy while they nod permission for ambitious department heads and bureau chiefs to spend millions of dollars in furthering their own pet schemes.

The women of the United States have long been taxpayers. Always they have contributed, some directly and some indirectly, to the support of the national, state, and local governments, and they have, in time of war and thereafter, borne an unequal share of the common burden. But they have not always been voters. Heretofore their plans and appeals, constructive or protesting, have been listened to indulgently. They have been asked to believe that the qualified electors and their representatives were always willing to consider the helpful advice of the women, but at the same time to rest assured that all that could be done was being done. Now the women have the ballot. They have an equal voice in the selection of presidents and legislators. They intimate that the time has come when mere promises are not to be accepted at their face value, but that each representative of the people, in whatever capacity he may serve, is to be judged by his acts. The pursuance of this plan is simple enough. The Women's World Disarmament Committee, for instance, seems to have inaugurated the use of what may be called a card-index system. It is proposed to establish in every congressional district a nonpartisan union of women who will work for the election of representatives committed to the policy of disarmament. These organizations will follow the daily record of senators and representatives. At the close of each session the member may know that in his home state or district there is a complete record of his speeches and his votes on important measures, particularly appropriation bills. He may rest assured also, it may be taken for granted, that he will find aligned for or against him in his campaign for reelection, practically all the women voters of his district, in accordance with his attitude upon the question of disarmament and toward the needs of the branches of civil government.

It may be assumed that there is no considerable division of sentiment among the women of the United States on the question of disarmament. This is not saying that the sentiment of the women taxpayers and voters is unanimous. But there are convincing indications that the women of the country are awake to the importance, to the necessity, of a change in the governmental policy. The men voters of the United States have permitted the present extravagant system to grow up and to be fostered, not without protest, but in the face of ineffective objection. Seeking to justify their acts with the excuse that they were only permitting their own government to keep pace with other friendly governments in multiplying the instruments of war, they have, in fact, been setting a ruinous pace in the race of preparedness. They realize that it is a headlong scramble, with no tangible goal ahead. Some one has told them that only by readiness for war can war be averted. They have not all believed this, possibly, but they have yielded to pressure and have spent the people's money, in the sublime assurance that for them, as individuals, all would be forgotten when the day of reckoning should come.

They were, generally speaking, correct in their assumption. The tendency of the people is to forget. The electors would hardly show the same indifference in choosing a hired hand on the farm, or a clerk in a grocery or market, that they habitually indulge in the nomination and election of their presidents, governors, mayors, and lawmakers. In theory only are the administrators and legislators the representatives of the people. In Congress and in the state legislatures those to whom a sacred trust has been committed too often assume the prerogatives, not of representatives, but of free agents

without responsibility. Absences from roll call when important matters are under consideration go unnoticed. The mails are burdened with free copies of speeches seldom delivered. Gratuities are showered on constituents who prize a packet of garden seeds more highly than they have been inclined to regard a vote in their own interests. The ways are forever being carefully prepared for an auspicious launching of a new campaign for reelection. All this may be found to have undergone a change when the itemized and summarized record which the women voters of the country are keeping is spread out to an uncharitable public view. "There are a lot of things the women want to have done," is the way a member of the disarmament committee puts the matter. They seem to be getting ready, in exactly the right way, to see that these things are done.

Panama Bound by Her Agreement

COSTA RICA is "delighted," Panama is "pained," over the manifesto of Mr. Hughes, setting forth the view of the United States with respect to the boundary controversy on the isthmus. The feeling expressed by the two countries shows pretty well how nearly their respective contentions were supported by the Secretary of State. Yet, after all, there seems to be little warrant for Panama's disaffection. Her appeal to President Harding, over the head of Secretary Hughes, may enable President Porras to bolster up his position with the people at home, but it can count for little more than idle talk with the people of other countries.

For Panama, by the Hughes statement, is discovered in a position of attempting to overthrow a decision to which it had previously bound itself to agree. Public sentiment in the older American republics does not sympathize with the breaking of pledges. And, Panama seems to have gone back on her own agreement. Both Panama and Costa Rica accepted the boundary fixed by President Loubet of France, in 1900, so far as the Pacific end was concerned. Being dissatisfied with the boundary toward the Atlantic end, they bound themselves by the Porras-Anderson Treaty, of 1910, to abide by the arbitral decision of the Chief Justice of the United States. Panama, as freely as Costa Rica, seems to have agreed that whatever the Chief Justice should decide she would accept as the permanent boundary. There was to be no appeal. The award was to be held by both countries as "a perfect and compulsory treaty between them." They bound themselves to the faithful execution of it, waiving all claims against it. In spite of all this, Panama, in retiring its military forces from Coto the other day, advised the United States that the withdrawal should not be interpreted as implying recognition of the White award. Not even her claim that the Chief Justice exceeded his jurisdiction seems to justify Panama in thus standing out against the settlement.

It can reasonably be expected that the Hughes manifesto will be sufficient to give this controversy its quietus. The Secretary has manifestly weighed the contentions of Panama with the greatest care. His setting of them forth apparently leaves nothing to be explained or to serve as basis for further complaint. On the other hand, the manifesto takes no advantage of the special relationship existing between the United States and Panama. It does not deal in any high-handed manner with the points at issue. It is simple, straight, definite, and comes fairly to the conclusion that what Panama agreed to with her neighbor she should now abide by. Panama's appeal to President Harding, aside from whatever effect it may have had in Panama, has served chiefly to show that Secretary Hughes has proceeded in this matter with the entire knowledge and approval of the President, and can count on the President's full support.

If Panama does not mean to take the stand that a treaty is a mere scrap of paper, she should proceed at once to do her share in bringing about the immediate demarcation of the boundary as established by the White decision.

Spanish Choral Music in America

KURT SCHINDLER, the conductor of the Schola Cantorum of New York, may fairly be counted in that succession of pioneers which has transplanted the music of the Eastern Hemisphere to the Western, and has caused one type of tone culture after another to take root in America. As Garcia a little less than one hundred years ago brought to the United States the seeds of Italian opera and put them into the ground, and as Thomas fifty years ago tilled the soil for the introduction of German orchestral art, and as other men have labored to start French and Russian gardens of symphony and song blossoming in the new climate, so he, in turn, is endeavoring to propagate the peculiar choral technique of Spain, and make it a flourishing exotic.

In addition to the efforts he is lending to the Spanish cause in the concerts of the Schola Cantorum, he is getting together a collection of Spanish music and of Spanish books about music. He has spent two summers of Borrovia traveling in Spain, studying the ways of those gypsies of the intellectual world known as composers, and he has gathered from them and from musical scholars, scattered here and there through the provinces, a large amount of material that is out of print and that is unobtainable from commercial sources. A part of this material he has purchased for himself, and a part for the Hispanic Society of America. Unless present arrangements are altered he will place his own part at the disposal of the society, and in due time the whole will belong to the public, or, lest that be too general a way of speaking, it will be available to those persons, residents or visitors in New York, who ask for the privilege of study in the library which the society maintains in its building uptown on Broadway.

The Spanish choral composers represented at the Schola Cantorum concerts have been chiefly of the modern Catalan group, and have included Nicolau, the director of the Barcelona Conservatory of Music, Millet, the conductor of the famous singing organization called the Orfeo Catalá, Morera, and Ribó. These men, using stanzas of old ballads, often in provincial dialect, for texts, and conceiving their melodies in the folk song or

the folk dance style, make an entirely different approach to the world from the opera writers of Italy and the opera and symphony writers of Germany and France. Nicolau, were he anything but a Spaniard, might have set forth the story of the "Acolyte of Montserrat" in a form adapted to the opera house stage, and there would have been one more piece in the manner of Massenet's "Jugler of Notre Dame." But he employed the tinac-companied chorus form, and people who want to learn about Spanish inspiration from him must do so with the help of a singing society. Ribó, to mention another, might have put the grotesque little serenade, "Under the Elm," in a form suited to the symphony concert platform, and there would have been one orchestral scherzo the more to give humorous relief to programs led off by Bruckner, Brahms, or Bloch. But he, again, adopted the multiple-part chorus form, and those who wish to experience Catalan emotion as he feels it, must have the services of an expert six-voiced choir.

The ordinary agencies, then, through which musical thought spreads among the nations, such as the opera company and the orchestra, are of negligible importance in conveying the message of Spain. The song recital, too, and the piano recital are of comparatively slight value. All, to a greater or less degree, are inappropriate. The only thing that perfectly suffices is the choral concert, and even that requires a special mechanism. For a Spanish concert can hardly be achieved by a choir trained merely in the interpretation of oratorio and cantata, as the public of cities like Paris or London, which has enjoyed visits from the Orfeo Catalá of Barcelona, knows. It demands a body of singers schooled in other subtleties of attack, shading, and balance than those of "The Messiah" and "The Damnation of Faust," as the public of New York, attending Mr. Schindler's Schola Cantorum concerts, has opportunity to discern.

Editorial Notes

A NEW era is to come to Liberia, if the Honorable Marcus Garvey is to be believed. He heads a movement to lead all Africans back to Africa. When the Jews said, "We shall have Palestine," then, according to Mr. Garvey, the Negro said, "We shall have Africa." So Mr. Garvey, who harangues his followers, of whom he claims to have several million, in a brilliant green and crimson robe, is President of the Black Star Line, of the Negro Factories Corporation, the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, and Provisional President of Africa, in preparation for the day when he can lead the African exodus. Liberia is to be the corner stone of his All-African nation, which is only awaiting the time when it shall take its place in the African sun. But, one might pertinently ask, what is the sponsor of African independence going to do with the unresponsive native races of Moors, Egyptians, Zulus, and others, to say nothing of the firmly established colonies and nations of white men?

ALL is not well in industrial circles in Great Britain, if the opinion of H. M. Hyndman is correct. According to his view there is a crisis brewing of which the first rumblings have begun to make themselves heard in the mining and railway industries. Whether or not Labor leaders in Britain are justified in their belief that a concerted attack is being planned against the present standard of living of the workers, there is little doubt that a wage reduction movement is gathering momentum and is taking diverse forms. Moderate Labor leaders realize that, with the cost of living on the down grade and with the present stagnation in trade, some concessions will be necessary. If, however, employers are ill-advised enough to try to take advantage of the fact that unemployment has depleted trade union funds, and the trade unions have certainly rendered considerable financial help to their members out of work, and attempt to force the employees' standard of living down to the 1914 level, they are likely greatly to accelerate the advent of a Labor government. The British elector will be apt to support Labor if only from a desire to see fair play.

THE fixing of national centers for this, that, or the other country is not a new custom. One is reminded of this circumstance by the recent erection of a marker in Indiana as the population hub of the United States. In England there has been for a good many generations a stone monument which indicates that the village in which it stands is the center of that country. In Nebraska, too, there is a sign which tells you that on that spot is to be found the exact geographical center of the country, it being equidistant from a city on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific. But the sign was presumably erected long before the immense territory of Alaska came into the possession of the United States. It might, in fact, be difficult to disprove the contention of the geographer or other authority who, some time ago, astonished Americans by declaring that the geographical hub was actually at San Francisco. What he had done was to take into consideration the extreme western island of the Aleutian group. Thus he came to the conclusion that the island was the same distance from that port as the latter was from the nearest port on the Atlantic.

HUMANIZING the postal service of the United States is what the new Postmaster-General of the United States says he is undertaking to do in such visits as that one just made to New York, where he talked personally to about 1000 letter carriers, clerks, supervisors, superintendents, and other officials. His idea is a good one. There is plenty of opportunity for humanizing any system that involves the daily effort of so many individuals as the handling of the mails of the United States Post Office department. Any system as vast as that tends to lose sight of the individual, and thus to become inhuman. Mr. Hays is on the right track. More than that, his method of handling his last job, before taking up the postmaster-generalship, shows that he knows how the humanizing process can best be undertaken. More than many men, he seems to understand the way to make the spot where he stands the center of a considerable area of good feeling.